SE 5.2

REGIONAL SOCIAL PROFILE

FINAL REPORT

QUEENSLAND CRA/RFA STEERING COMMITTEE

SE 5.2

REGIONAL SOCIAL PROFILE

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QUEENSLAND CRA/RFA STEERING COMMITTEE

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Disclaimer
The views and opinions expressed in this report are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Queenland and Commonwealth governments. The Queensland and Commonwealth governments do not accept responsibility for any advice or information in relation to this material.

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Editing was carried out by the SEQ RFA Social Assessment Team.

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SUMMARY

This report has been prepared for the joint Commonwealth/State Steering Committee, which oversees the Comprehensive Regional Assessment (CRA) of forests in the South-East Queensland Regional Forest Agreement region.

The Comprehensive Regional Assessment provides the scientific basis on which the State and Commonwealth governments will sign a Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) for the forests of the South-East Queensland RFA region. This agreement will determine the future of the region's forests, providing a balance between conservation and ecologically sustainable use of forest resources.

This report was undertaken to provide a regional social profile of the SEQ RFA region.

The SEQ RFA regional social profile examined a range of demographic indicators that are generally accepted as indicators of sensitivity to change. The indicators examined were: age, education, vocational qualifications, income, housing, occupation and employers, SEIFA values (socio-economic index for areas) and population trends. The indicators were examined at a regional, sub regional and local government area level.

Analysis of these indicators shows marked differences across the region. The divide tended to correspond to geographical position with the western shires demonstrating lower levels of education, income, youth population, SEIFA values and population growth. The western shires also have higher levels of aged people who tend to be more reliant on government support than aged people living on the coast, and higher levels of employment in agricultural, forestry and labouring positions.

The regional social profile examined service delivery capacity across the region. Health services, including doctors and hospitals and educational services, including primary, secondary and tertiary education were of particular interest.

On a per capita basis, the eastern or coastal shires particularly the southern coastal shires have higher rates of service delivery capacity. The north western shires have the lowest rates of service delivery capacity.

The social values study identified three major values sets associated with the region's forests. The major value sets are forest management concern, intrinsic values and extrinsic values. These values were influenced by a number of variables, and have strong geographical trends. Extrinsic values, which consist of beliefs associated with the value of the forests for human use, were strongly orientated in north west and western areas of the SEQ RFA region. On the other hand, intrinsic values, which are beliefs associated with the non use and aesthetic values of the forests, were orientated in both rural and urban areas in the south east and in coastal areas in the north of the region.

Values associated with forest management concern, which are beliefs concerned with the use and management of native forests, were highest in coastal areas particularly north of Brisbane, and lowest in the western shires.

A variety of methods was used to scope and profile the issues held by stakeholders. The issues identified by stakeholder ranged from community vitality, employment and timber supply to conservation imperatives and cultural heritage issues. This is indicative of the wide range of values and perhaps conflicting interests associated with native forests held by the stakeholders and communities of the SEQ RFA region.

In general, people who are dependent on the forests for their livelihoods tend to have comparatively lower levels of education, have worked in the industry for a long time, live in rural areas where they have strong social networks, place high extrinsic values on forests and are more sensitive to change in forest use and management.

1. CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 SOUTH-EAST QUEENSLAND REGIONAL FOREST AGREEMENT

The South-East Queensland (SEQ) Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) will be a 20 year agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments to develop a conservation reserve system and identify areas of the forest estate available for production. The agreement is intended to resolve conflict over the use of the forests of the region by providing certainty of supply of forest products and forest access to industry as well as protecting significant areas of forests with conservation value for the next 20 years. The SEQ RFA will be based on a scientific assessment of the uses and values of the forests in the SEQ RFA region. The CRA process involves the collection and evaluation of broad ranging information about the SEQ region. An assessment of environmental, heritage, economic and social values of native forests has been undertaken and this report represents one of the products of the social assessment work.

1.2 PROJECT SE 5.2

Project SE 5.2 provides a social profile of the SEQ RFA region. A social profile contains baseline data on the people of the region, their needs and values and the services available to them. A social profile also provides data about issues of concern that have been expressed by groups and members of the public. A social profile is important because it provides a social context for decision making. Project SE 5.2 is a regional social profile, which examines the relationship between the forests and the people of the SEQ RFA region. (Please refer to Appendix 1 for the project specification).

Chapter 1 of the report provides some background information on the Regional Forest Agreement and the objectives of SEQ RFA Project SE 5.2. A history of the region with a focus on forestry is presented to provide some background information of the forest industry in Queensland and particularly SEQ.

Chapter 2 presents a demographic and socio-economic baseline profile of the SEQ RFA region. This chapter looks at a number of important social and economic indicators at a regional, sub regional and local government area level.

Chapter 3 provides an overview of social values associated with the regions' forests. Three value orientations are identified, discussed and mapped.

Chapter 4 lists the stakeholders in the RFA process, and displays their issues in a schematic form.

Chapter 5 provides insight into the demographic features of those people who are highly dependent on the forest for their livelihood. This chapter also identifies issues of concern raised by these people.

A variety of methods, outlined below were used in the compilation of the SEQ RFA Regional Social Profile.

1.3 METHODS

This project has collected socio-demographic and economic data from the region using ABS and IRDB databases and other data sources.

Cross-sectional surveys of occupational groups dependent on forests such as mill employees, other forest business employees, logging and transport contractors, graziers and other forest users (that is, apiarists, seed collectors, wildflower pickers, tourist operators etc.) have been conducted. This data was very useful in preparing historical backgrounds of areas under assessment, examining the state of the economy and assessing the general socio-demographic nature of the area. It has also assisted in the identification of the geographic distribution of forest related businesses in order to identify social case study areas in SE 5.3.

A general community study has been conducted across the region. This included a survey of a random sample of the population to elicit their views of forests and forest use. Workshops, forums, interviews and focus groups were conducted with members of the wider community and stakeholders to elicit issues of concern surrounding the use and management of the SEQ state forests.

1.4 HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF SOUTH-EAST QUEENSLAND

1.4.1 Characteristics of the SEQ RFA Region

The SEQ RFA region (referred to as the region) has a population of over 2.5 million people and extends from the Queensland – New South Wales (NSW) border, west to the foothills of the Dividing Range at Toowoomba and passes east of Monto north to Gladstone. Due to similar forest characteristics, the region also includes the Blackdown Tablelands in the Shire of Duaringa, located west of Rockhampton.

A wide range of land uses occurs across the region, including urban, rural and agricultural. National parks and State forests represent about eight per cent and 15 per cent of the land area respectively. There are a number of forest-related activities undertaken in the region, including timber harvesting, grazing, beekeeping, mining, tourism and recreation. In order to provide for the best possible assessment of the social values and uses of the region, a wide range of stakeholders, including these forest users and forest user businesses have been involved in the social assessments and the SEQ RFA.

1.4.2 Historical Development of Forestry in the South East Queensland Region

European impact upon native forests in the region started with the settlement of Brisbane in the 1820s. The magnificent stands of hoop pine along the banks of the Brisbane River were to become as important to the development of forestry in Queensland as cedar and Huon pine were to the development of Sydney and Hobart. Cedar cutters quickly moved northward, with settlers following closely behind. Basic milling operations supplied wood for housing and fencing, often starting at the same time as settlement in many areas, with any surplus being exported to the south. By 1853 milled timber was being exported to Sydney from the Wide Bay region. The local timber processing industry relied heavily on the increasingly scarce cedar and cabinet timbers and on the native softwood resource (SEQ RFA Information Kit, SEQ RFA 1997).

By the 1870s it was becoming clear that unregulated timber use in Queensland was causing serious problems for supply. Indiscriminate logging and clearing of high value timber generated great concern from the fledgling timber industry and the then Forestry Branch of the Lands Department. The Forestry Branch successfully lobbied for reservation of public land, and in 1906 the first legislation to provide for the protection of State forests and national parks was put in place (Carron 1985 and Florence 1996). The Forestry Branch tried to include the more valuable forests within parks but reservation was only given to those forest areas with no other use. The reservation of the best public forests, including the softwood and rainforest species could not 'be regarded subject for serious consideration' (Under Secretary of the Department of Lands, 1910. Cited in Carron 1985).

By 1911 about 1.5 million hectares had been officially reserved in Queensland, and the first serious attempt to determine an allowed yearly harvest from public forests had begun. This was not related to industry demands, but the ability of the reserved forests to supply timber (Carron 1985).

The availability of native timbers had decreased greatly by the end of World War I, with most of the highly productive forest already lost to settlement and the remaining areas damaged by new destructive fire regimes and seedling clearing, so that few trees of merchantable quality (given the technology then available) remained (Carron 1985). The Forest Branch put in place improvement regimes, such as ringbarking old and unproductive trees and conducting regeneration burns. This was directed to maintaining short term log supply, but the aim was to progressively develop stands into a high yielding resource. In 1924 the Forest Service was restructured and the first attempt to establish plantations started. At the 1924 rate of harvest, supplies of native hoop, bunya and kauri forests would have been used up by 1938. Plantations of hoop pine were to be introduced, with the native forest resource rationed to sawmills until these plantations came on line. Sawmill licensing arrangements started in 1936 and this helped the rationing process. The Forest Service pushed for more reservations at this time, however, the response was not encouraging. A Forest Branch submission to the 1930–31 Royal Commission on forest boundaries in northern Queensland indicated that `The productive wealth of the country at present suffers from the fact that there are too many rather than too few trees (Carron 1985 and Florence 1996).

The 1960s saw many changes to the management of forests in Queensland and Forestry became its own department. The awakening of environmental consciousness in Australia meant that Forestry had to take environmental protection more seriously, and the pressures being put on national parks saw State forests opened up for recreation. In 1976 multiple use of State forests was legislated, which meant that State forests could combine resource use (including beekeeping, grazing and timber-getting) with recreation (Carron 1985).

1.4.3 Forestry in the SEQ Region Today

Queensland Forestry

On average throughout Australia, about 25 per cent of the yearly timber supply has come from private forests. In Queensland this rate has been considerably higher at about 50 per cent or more for the last 40 years. During this time the public plantation harvest has increased, especially over the last decade, and has now overtaken native forests as the dominant supply of logs to the industry.

In recent times, issues such as the adequate provision for nature conservation, wildlife management, landscape protection and forest recreation within State forests have been raised as concerns by environmentalists and the wider community. At present the public forests of Queensland are managed by the Department of Primary Industry (DPI) – Forestry section, a commercial business group of DPI responsible for 75 per cent of the State's domestic timber production. Since July 1995, DPI–F has been responsible for forestry production activities, whilst the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has been the custodian of the State's forest estate (Department of Primary Industry web site: April 1998).

Currently, 224 of the 396 timber processing plants operating in Queensland process native hardwood sawlogs and 50 process softwood sawlogs. Generally, hardwood processors are smaller firms employing between one and 20 employees, although there are a number of larger family and corporate operators employing more than 100 persons in the SEQ region[1]. These smaller firms are generally more labour intensive operations using older and less *high tech* equipment, although a number of these sawmills do use more updated technology. Most hardwood processors have a long historical association with native hardwood forestry and their individual location. Softwood processors tend to deal with greater resource quantities and generally operate in a more capital intensive, *high tech* manner. In addition to fixed sawmills, mobile sawmills and reconstituted timber product operations are also part of the industry (DPI 1998). Characteristics of industry sectors and their processed volumes for 1993/94 are shown in Table 1.1 (DPI 1998).

TABLE 1.1: TIMBER PROCESSING OPERATIONS IN QUEENSLAND: CHARACTERISTICS & PROCESSED VOLUMES 1993/94

Timber processing operations	No.	Characteristics	Processed volumes 1993/94
Hardwood timber processors (fixed)	224	Relatively low investment in industry, dispersed native forest resource less intensively managed, less productive, generally smaller operations with higher labour intensity	640 000 m3
Plantation timber processors (fixed)	50	Reliant on state plantation resource, capital intensive highly automated operations, less labour intensive, 18 (36 per cent) of which also process hardwood resource	960 000 m3
Mobile operators	114*	Periodically mobile operations, 110 cut native timber, of which 69 (62.7 %) rely on the State's hardwood resource	200 000 m3
Reconstituted timber product operators	8	Entirely located within SEQ region, includes 4 plywood producers, 1 hardwood, 1 medium density fibreboard, 1 particleboard and 1 woodwool manufacturer	305 000 m3

*includes only licensed mobile operators, there are an unknown number of mobile operators not requiring licenses in Queensland
Sourced from *DPI* : 1998

[1] The majority of forest product manufacturing establishments (includes secondary processors) are small, with 65.2 % employing less than 20 persons, and together employing in total only 37 % of total employees in the industry. 2.1 % of establishments employ 100 or more persons and account for 27.6 % of all employees in the industry (*ABS Manufacturing Industry Queensland 1993–4 Table 4)*

SEQ Forestry

There are 14 DPI–Forestry allocation zones within the SEQ RFA region, either partly or wholly included in the region. A total number of 44 Local Government Areas have some or all of their area within the region. The majority of the areas covered within the Brisbane, Moreton and Wide Bay–Burnett Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) statistical divisions fall within the region. Allocation zones, Local Government Areas and statistical divisions are detailed in Table 1.2.

TABLE 1.2: ALLOCATION ZONES, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS IN SEQ RFA REGION

DPI – Forestry allocation zones	Local Government Areas	Statistical division (SD)
Boonah – Warwick	Beaudesert, Boonah, Warwick	Moreton (South) SD
Brisbane and South East	Gold Coast, Ipswich, Brisbane, Redland, Redcliffe, Pine Rivers, Logan	Brisbane SD
North Coast	Caboolture, Caloundra, Maroochy, Kilcoy	Moreton (North) SD
Gympie	Noosa, Cooloola, Kilkivan	Wide Bay–Burnett SD
Maryborough	Tiaro, Maryborough, Hervey Bay, Woocoo, Biggenden	Wide Bay–Burnett SD
Bundaberg	Bundaberg, Burnett, Kolan, Isis	Wide Bay–Burnett SD
Builyan – Gladstone	Calliope, Miriam Vale, Gladstone, Rockhampton	Wide Bay–Burnett SD *
Eidsvold – Monto	Eidsvold, Monto, Perry	Wide Bay–Burnett SD
Mundubbera – Gayndah	Mundubbera, Gayndah	Wide Bay–Burnett SD
Murgon – Wondai	Murgon, Wondai	Wide Bay–Burnett SD
Yarraman – Toowoomba	Crow's Nest, Nanango, Kingaroy, Rosalie	Moreton (South) SD *
Gatton	Gatton, Laidley, Esk	Moreton (South) SD
Duaringa	Duaringa	outside of regional SDs

(* indicated DPI–F Allocation Zones and Local Government Areas are only partly within indicated SD)

The current allocation process is as follows: DPI–Forestry calculates a sustainable cut from each allocation zone it then allocates a specified portion to each mill for timber harvesting.

There are five Forestry Districts within the SEQ RFA Region; Beerburrum, Imbil, Maryborough, Monto and Yarraman. Table 1.3 shows native timber removals in cubic metres from the five districts and the proportion of timber from the SEQ RFA Region in 1995–96 as a proportion of Queensland total as a percentage (Department of Primary Industry 1996).

TABLE 1.3: DPI–FORESTRY NATIVE FOREST TIMBER REMOVALS IN SEQ FORESTRY DISTRICTS IN 1995–96* (CUBIC METRES–M3)

Milling timber	Beerburrum	Imbil	Maryborough	Monto	Yarraman	Total Queensland 1995–96 (m3)	**SEQ total as percentage of Qld total (%)**
Hardwoods	29 487	25 250	17 777	29 912	9 341	186 265	60.00
Cypress Pine				1 175		120 707	0.97
Other pine		435				435	100.00
Total	**29 487**	**25 685**	**17 777**	**31 087**	**9 341**	307 407	36.88
Pulpwood					2 722	2 722	100.00
Other wood products	2 543	4 905	17 091	5 094	2 316	98 542	32.42
Total	**32 030**	**30 590**	**34 868**	**36 181**	**14 379**	408 671	36.23
Total hardwood	32 030	30 155	34 868	35 006	14 379	286 870	51.05

Sourced from DPI 1996

Timber industry activities include forest management, logging, transport, sawmilling and further processing. The region contains most of Queensland's commercial wood sources (from both native forests and plantations) and the associated processing industry. Generally, individual milling operators engage contractors to undertake the cutting, snigging and haulage of the raw material from a state forest area or private property to the sawmill itself. Material gathered in these activities include sawlogs, round/pole timbers, posts, girders, sleeper logs, landscaping materials (including woodchips and bark chips) and residue. The SEQ timber processing industry includes both primary and secondary processing, primary processing transforming the raw log material into various products, secondary processing being the final stage in the production value adding chain for forest products. Activities of primary processors include sawing, veneering, chipping and/or pulping of wood fibre. Outputs of primary processing include structural timbers, panelling, flooring, plywood, particleboard, medium density fibreboard (MDF), woodchips and pulp.

As well as the activities of the timber industry, non-timber economic activities in forests generate substantial economic value. Forest grazing, complimenting improved pastures is an important resource for the beef industry. Beekeepers rely on forests for most of their honey production, and for sustaining bees over the winter as well as during the pollination of agricultural crops. Mineral resources lie under State forests, and locally important quarries of gravel, stone and sand can also occur in State forests (SEQ RFA Information Kit, SEQ RFA 1997). Even the collection of leaves of native plants in SEQ forests and their export to Europe is becoming a million dollar industry. Tourism and recreation are also significant. National parks and State forests in the vicinity of the large population centres of SEQ are already extensively used for leisure activities. It can be expected that population growth and changes in lifestyle will further increase demand for such forest use in SEQ. For further information on these economic and production uses of forests, please consult the relevant project reports. There are additional financial and non-financial benefits such as the improved health, fitness, experience of nature and personal satisfaction of people after a day in the forest (SEQ RFA Information Kit, SEQ RFA 1997).

1.4.4 Forest-based Communities

There are several broad types of communities that show a distinct reliance on native forest-based industries within the region. There are those small rural communities that are almost totally and directly dependent on native forest-based industry for their economic livelihood, usually with one or more sawmills and a history deeply rooted in the timber industry. Then there are those communities that have significant direct/indirect economic reliance on native forest-based industry and which may function as regional service centres to smaller rural communities. In addition there are small communities where the majority of the residents may be directly employed in forest-based industries, but which may not necessarily be the site of a native hardwood sawmill/native forest-based industry. An assessment of a sample of these communities can be found in project report SE5.3 Case Study Areas.

2. CHAPTER TWO DEMOGRAPHICS OF SEQ RFA REGION

2.1 SUMMARY

Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile of the South East Queensland Region

- The following provides a summary of the key findings of the Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile.

- Census figures suggest that the growth in population in South East Queensland is likely to be more gradual in the years ahead than in the rapid growth phase of the late 1980s.
- Overall, the very high growth is mainly in the coastal shires or places adjacent to the coast. Shires in decline are entirely in the northern inland group.
- Employment in labouring occupations is highest in inland shires.
- With the exception of Miriam Vale, a high proportion of employment in agriculture and forestry was entirely in inland western shires in 1991.
- An ageing child population suggests in-migration and family formation occurred earlier in the 1980s.
- Coastal shires show both high growth rates and high proportions of elderly people.
- There are two types of ageing population; inland stagnant or slow growing areas where the ageing population is contributed to by the out migration of younger people, and coastal shires where the ageing population is comprised of in migration of retirees.
- Gold Coast and Noosa have the only significant concentrations of overseas visitors.
- Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people is low in most shires, with concentrations of high proportions in inland rural areas, and highest actual numbers in major urban areas.
- Overseas born are concentrated on the coast, especially in the south east and in major urban areas.
- Attendance at non-government primary schools occurs in two zones in the south, mainly on the coast, but also in the inland southern shires.
- There is a higher population at non-government secondary schools in the major urban areas and coastal southeast.
- Low income categories are more coastal in distribution, related to retirees, but also include much of the inland shires and, significantly, proportions of low income earners are lowest in the extreme south east and major urban areas.

- The high income ranges are all in the southeast corner with the exception of Gold Coast where retirees probably account for the lower range.
- The highest proportions of rental accommodation are all in major urban areas.
- In all major urban areas, dwelling occupancy rates are high, with the exception of Gold Coast and Maryborough.
- Very low average house prices occur in the northern inland shires. Highest prices are in the Brisbane region.
- The highest SEIFA values, that is areas of socio-economic advantage, are the extreme southeast coastal shires, declining northwards and especially northwestwards.

2.2 INTRODUCTION AND METHOD

The social profile is of the South East Queensland region as it is defined in the table below. The sub regions are used as the basis of some government and departmental statistics, in which case the sub regional totals are the sum of all of the Local Government Areas in the sub region. However, in the Australian Bureau of Statistics census the Local Government Areas are a major unit of analysis. There is no census boundary corresponding to the sub region, so that census data have been reproduced and analysed by Local Government Area.

TABLE 2.1. THE SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND REGION

Sub region	Local Government Areas
Boonah–Warwick	Beaudesert, Boonah, Warwick
Brisbane	Gold Coast, Ipswich, Brisbane, Redland, Redcliffe, Pine Rivers, Logan
North Coast	Caboolture, Caloundra, Maroochy
Kilcoy	Kilcoy
Noosa	Noosa
Kilkivan	Kilkivan
Gympie	Cooloola
Maryborough	Tiaro, Woocoo, Maryborough, Hervey Bay, Biggenden
Kolan–Isis	Kolan, Isis
Bundaberg	Bundaberg, Burnett
Builyan–Gladstone	Calliope, Miriam Vale, Gladstone, Rockhampton
Eidsvold–Monto	Eidsvold, Monto, Perry
Mundubbera–Gayndah	Mundubbera, Gayndah
Murgon–Wondai	Murgon, Wondai
Yarraman–Toowoomba	Crows Nest, Nanango, Kingaroy, Rosalie
Gatton	Gatton, Laidley, Esk
Duaringa	Duaringa

The data for this study has been derived from secondary sources, such as shire council documents, but principally from Australian Bureau of Statistics databases, especially the census. The final release of the 1996 census data is due in July 1998, therefore some of the economic and employment tables are not yet available. The study has used 1991 census data as indicators for these economic items. Use of the 1991 census presents some minor problems in that Local Government Areas have been changed, with new councils having come into being.

2.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

2.3.1 Age Groups

Numbers and proportions of children in the population can point to areas of growth, in particular resource and human service needs. Murgon and Duaringa stand out with high proportions of children, and coastal (retirement) oriented communities show lower proportions with the notable exception of Caboolture. Thirty of the 45 shires show higher proportions of 5–9 year olds than 0–4 years. This would indicate an ageing of the child population as the cohorts move through. This trend is even more noticeable in the young adolescent population where 32 shires have higher proportions of 10–14 year olds than either 0–4 or 5–9 years. An ageing child population suggests in-migration and family formation occurred in the 1980s.

The overall adult population is higher in some coastal shires especially the south east including Brisbane. There is a negative correlation of aged 60 and over and child populations. However, the patterns of the aged are complex. High proportions occur in some inland shires and some coastal shires. Examination of the aged population alongside growth rates shows some low and negative growth shires with high proportions of elderly and others with very low proportions, for example Duaringa, Monto and Eidsvold which all experienced low or negative growth in population since 1986. Other, coastal shires, show both high growth rates and high proportions of elderly, such as Burnett, Hervey Bay, Caboolture and the Gold Coast. Clearly there are two types of aging population; inland stagnant or slow growing areas where the impression of an aging population is contributed to by the out migration of younger people, and coastal shires where the aging population is comprised of in-migration of retirees.

While the census data does not allow a breakdown of many characteristics by age and sex, socio-economic characteristics in the following sections suggest that it is likely that coastal retirees will be more able to support themselves in retirement than the inland ageing population, which may be more reliant on levels of government provided services or family and community support networks.

TABLE 2.2. AGE GROUPS FOR LGAS 1996

LGA name	Percent aged 0 to 4 years	Percent aged 5 to 9 years	Percent aged 10 to 14 years	Percent aged 60 years or more	All other age groups
Beaudesert (S)	7.9	8.7	9.1	10.6	63.7
Biggenden (S)	6.7	6.4	8.6	22.0	56.3
Boonah (S)	7.2	7.3	10.6	21.0	53.9
Brisbane (C)	6.0	5.7	6.1	16.5	65.7
Bundaberg (C)	7.6	7.3	7.5	19.9	57.7
Burnett (S)	6.9	8.0	8.9	17.4	58.8
Caboolture (S)	8.8	8.8	8.4	15.1	58.9
Calliope (S)	8.1	8.2	9.1	12.4	62.2
Caloundra (C)	6.5	7.3	7.5	23.7	55.0
Cooloola (S)	7.3	8.2	9.0	17.9	57.6
Crow's Nest (S)	7.5	9.2	9.9	14.1	59.3
Duaringa (S)	10.7	9.8	9.1	4.2	66.2
Eidsvold (S)	9.2	8.0	8.2	16.7	57.9
Esk (S)	7.3	8.3	9.4	15.6	59.4
Gatton (S)	7.2	7.8	8.5	12.9	63.6
Gayndah (S)	6.8	7.2	7.9	19.3	58.8
Gladstone (C)	8.6	8.1	8.2	9.7	65.4
Gold Coast (C)	6.1	6.1	6.1	19.8	61.9
Hervey Bay (C)	6.2	6.8	6.8	26.4	53.8
Ipswich (C)	8.9	8.4	8.4	11.4	62.9
Isis (S)	6.1	7.4	8.2	20.6	57.7
Kilcoy (S)	7.3	8.5	10.4	16.9	56.9
Kilkivan (S)	7.5	8.4	9.3	16.1	58.7
Kingaroy (S)	7.4	7.7	9.2	17.5	58.2
Kolan (S)	8.1	8.6	9.6	14.4	59.3
Laidley (S)	8.7	9.0	8.8	12.3	61.2
Logan (C)	8.9	8.9	9.1	7.3	65.8
Maroochy (S)	6.7	7.3	7.5	20.3	58.2
Maryborough (C)	7.1	6.9	7.5	21.1	57.4
Miriam Vale (S)	7.8	7.5	8.1	14.3	62.3
Monto (S)	6.6	6.5	9.0	21.7	56.2
Mundubbera (S)	7.6	7.9	7.7	14.1	62.7
Murgon (S)	10.4	9.2	8.9	14.6	56.9
Nanango (S)	6.9	8.1	8.7	17.2	59.1
Noosa (S)	6.4	6.7	6.5	21.9	58.5
Perry (S)	7.7	9.1	5.7	25.0	52.5
Pine Rivers (S)	8.3	8.7	8.8	7.6	66.6
Redcliffe (C)	6.0	6.2	7.1	23.7	57.0
Redland (S)	7.4	8.2	8.6	13.8	62.0
Rockhampton (C)	7.1	7.1	7.6	17.1	61.1
Rosalie (S)	8.8	9.5	10.2	12.2	59.3
Tiaro (S)	7.4	9.0	9.5	12.8	61.3
Warwick (S)	7.6	8.1	9.0	18.4	56.9
Wondai (S)	7.1	7.8	8.8	19.5	56.8
Woocoo (S)	7.8	8.5	9.9	12.4	61.4

Source : ABS 1996

2.3.2 Place of Birth and Ethnicity

The figures and table below show proportions of population for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, overseas born and the major birthplace regions of the world. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion of the population is low in some shires. Duaringa, Eidsvold and Murgon all show high proportions, although total numbers are highest in the main urban areas. The general pattern of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is of higher proportions in the rural inland, and lower proportions in the extreme southeast. Overseas born are concentrated on the coast, especially in the south east and in major urban areas. Many of the overseas born will include New Zealanders, but as these people are classified in the same group as Australia and Oceania they are not yet identifiable as a separate group on the maps. In all cases, the gap between the total overseas born and those born in Oceania/Australia etc. is made up by the not stated and inadequately described categories. Just as the overseas born are concentrated towards the coast, so the inland shires are very dominantly Australian born.

UK and Ireland born is the largest group of overseas born and are especially concentrated on the coast and in the south east, though slightly less in Brisbane. There is a positive relationship between the coastal ageing population and the UK/Ireland born, suggesting that many may be retirees.

Southern European born people tend to live in coastal areas, particularly in the south east corner and Brisbane, as well as Gold Coast and Logan. Eastern European proportions are very small but are also coastal, with the highest concentrations in Logan and Gold Coast. Asian populations are also small in number and proportion, but are particularly concentrated in Brisbane and also Logan, Perry, and, specifically for north east Asians, at the Gold Coast. Other minorities are represented in major urban areas and the south east.

FIGURE 2.1 PROPORTION OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER IN TOTAL POPULATION BY LGA (ABS 1996).

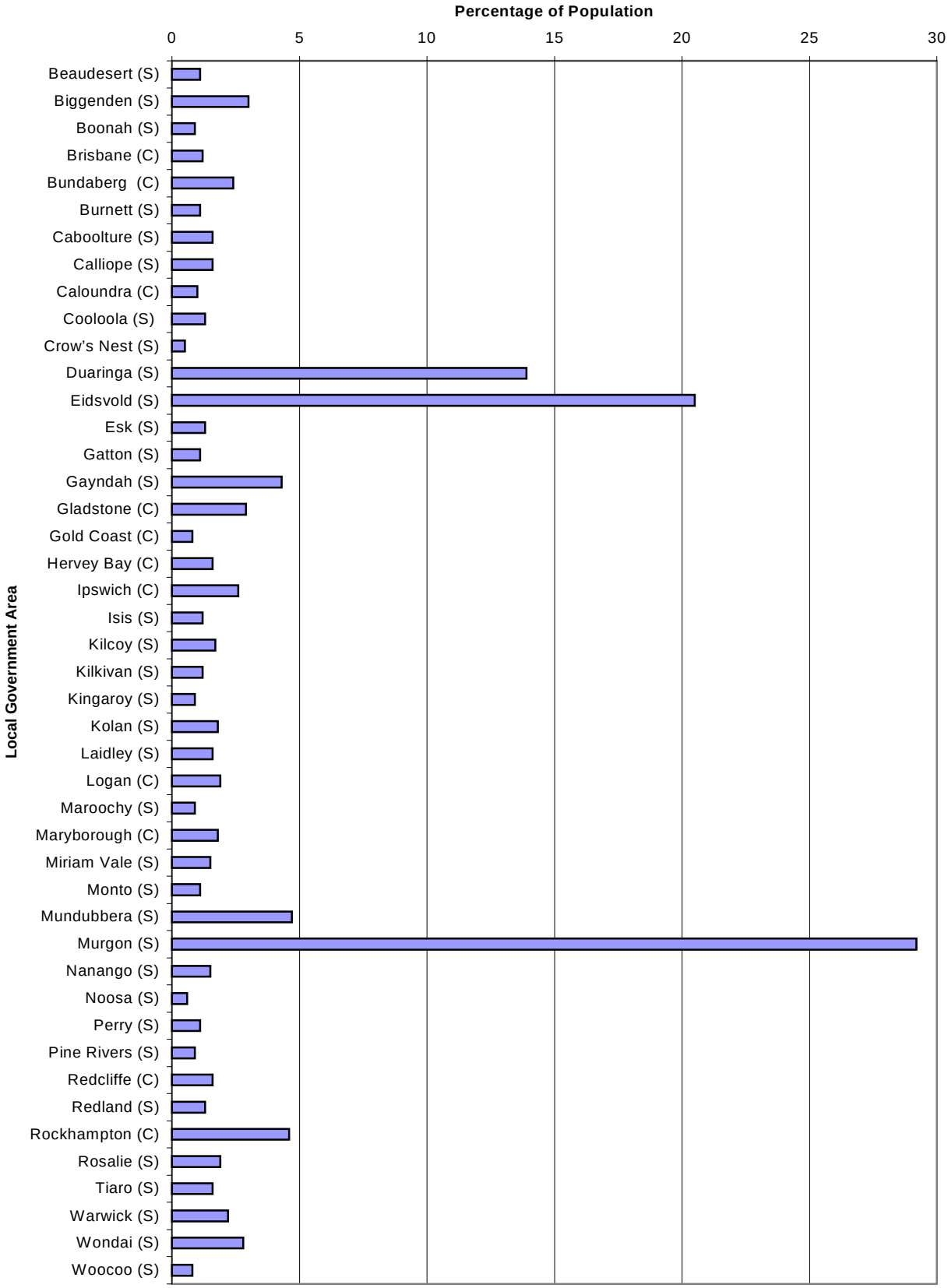


FIGURE 2.2 PLACE OF BIRTH AT REGIONAL LEVEL

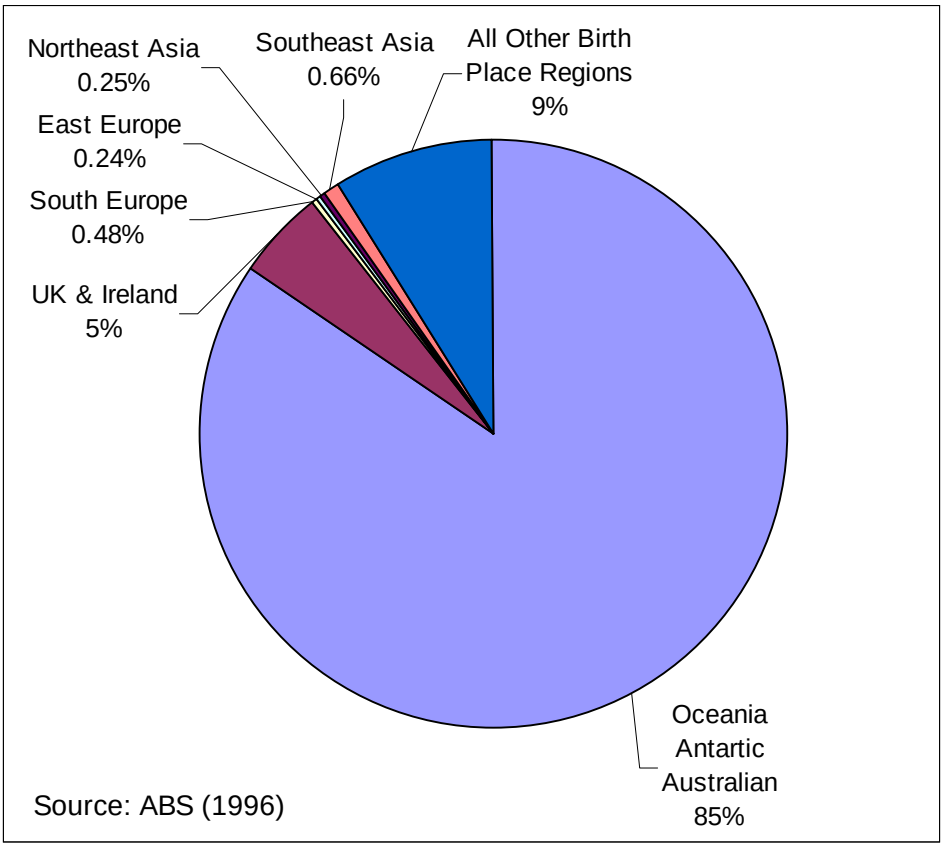


TABLE 2.3. PLACE OF BIRTH FOR LGAS 1996

LGA name	Oceania Antartic Australian percent of total persons	UK & Ireland percent of total persons	South Europe percent of total persons	East Europe percent of total persons	Northeast Asia percent of total persons	Southeast Asia percent of total persons	All other birth place regions percent
Beaudesert (S)	77.8	8.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	11.8
Biggenden (S)	90.4	4.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	4.6
Boonah (S)	89.7	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	5.6
Brisbane (C)	73.8	5.7	1.9	0.5	2.2	2.7	13.2
Bundaberg (C)	87.8	3.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	7.1
Burnett (S)	83.9	5.9	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	8.3
Caboolture (S)	81.2	7.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	9.9
Calliope (S)	83.6	5.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	9.8
Caloundra (C)	79.7	7.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	11.4
Cooloola (S)	87.1	4.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	7.5
Crow's Nest (S)	88.9	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	6.1
Duaringa (S)	89.4	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	7.0
Eidsvold (S)	93.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Esk (S)	85.2	5.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	8.0
Gatton (S)	87.3	3.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.9	8.1
Gayndah (S)	89.1	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	7.0
Gladstone (C)	85.1	4.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	9.1
Gold Coast (C)	69.4	7.6	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.1	18
Hervey Bay (C)	80.0	6.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.7	11.4
Ipswich (C)	80.9	6.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.7	9.8
Isis (S)	85.2	5.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.9	7.7
Kilcoy (S)	89.3	4.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	5.5
Kilkivan (S)	88.4	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	6.8
Kingaroy (S)	90.0	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.9
Kolan (S)	85.0	4.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	8.8
Laidley (S)	82.7	5.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	10.1
Logan (C)	72.1	7.7	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.8	15.2
Maroochy (S)	78.9	7.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	12.5
Maryborough (C)	88.8	3.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	7.1
Miriam Vale (S)	82.1	4.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	11.8
Monto (S)	93.6	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.3
Mundubbera (S)	85.8	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	11.2
Murgon (S)	92.6	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.2
Nanango (S)	80.8	6.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	11.3
Noosa (S)	75.4	7.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	15.2
Perry (S)	87.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	8.5
Pine Rivers (S)	82.5	6.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	9.3
Redcliffe (C)	76.7	9.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.9	12.2
Redland (S)	77.4	8.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.8	11.3
Rockhampton (C)	88.8	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	7.3
Rosalie (S)	90.5	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	5.5
Tiaro (S)	83.0	5.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	10.4
Warwick (S)	89.8	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	5.9
Wondai (S)	88.4	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	8.0
Woocoo (S)	87.0	3.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	8.2

Source : ABS 1996

2.3.3 Education

School attendance distributions relate strongly to the demography of the population. Catholic primary schools partially relate spatially to the distribution of the Catholic population. Attendance at non-government primary schools occurs in two zones in the south, mainly on the coast, but also in the inland southern shires. Secondary school attendance also relates to the demography but there is a much higher population at non-government secondary schools in the major urban areas and coastal south east.

The percent attending TAFE is generally low. Concentrations occur where TAFE is accessible, but is far more widespread than attendance at university. The university attendance pattern is very different from that of TAFE, being highly concentrated in the southern shires that contain universities. Thus, the Toowoomba region, Brisbane, Ipswich and Gold Coast are the main areas, but university campuses in Rockhampton, Bundaberg, Gladstone and the Sunshine Coast account for attendance in some rural shires.

TAFE and university are both tertiary education institutions, but have been separated in the tables below because their patterns of attendance are significantly different. Included with university attendance under the category of other tertiary are other colleges of post secondary education outside the main university and TAFE systems. These involve very small numbers of people.

TABLE 2.4. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN LGAS 1996

LGA name	Percent of pre–school	Percent of infants–primary govt	Percent of infants–primary catholic	Percent of infants–primary non-govt	Percent of infants–primary total
Beaudesert (S)	1.6	9.9	1.2	1.1	12.1
Biggenden (S)	1.1	9.6	0.2	0.0	9.8
Boonah (S)	1.3	9.2	2.0	0.2	11.3
Brisbane (C)	1.2	5.3	1.8	0.6	7.7
Bundaberg (C)	1.4	8.6	1.0	0.3	10.0
Burnett (S)	1.4	10.3	0.7	0.4	11.4
Caboolture (S)	1.8	9.8	1.2	0.7	11.8
Calliope (S)	1.6	11.2	0.3	0.2	11.7
Caloundra (C)	1.4	8.9	0.5	0.8	10.1
Cooloola (S)	1.6	10.2	0.8	0.6	11.7
Crow's Nest (S)	1.6	10.1	0.9	1.5	12.5
Duaringa (S)	1.7	13.0	0.0	0.2	13.2
Eidsvold (S)	1.4	11.0	0.3	0.0	11.3
Esk (S)	1.6	11.1	0.1	0.5	11.7
Gatton (S)	1.5	8.3	1.4	1.3	10.9
Gayndah (S)	1.3	7.8	2.8	0.1	10.7
Gladstone (C)	1.7	9.5	1.2	0.4	11.1
Gold Coast (C)	1.3	5.9	1.1	1.2	8.2
Hervey Bay (C)	1.3	7.9	0.8	0.5	9.2
Ipswich (C)	1.7	9.0	1.5	0.8	11.3
Isis (S)	1.2	8.7	1.8	0.2	10.7
Kilcoy (S)	1.6	12.7	0.0	0.0	12.7
Kilkivan (S)	1.6	11.0	0.4	0.2	11.6
Kingaroy (S)	1.5	8.2	1.5	1.5	11.2
Kolan (S)	1.1	11.4	0.0	0.6	12.0
Laidley (S)	1.6	10.7	0.9	0.6	12.2
Logan (C)	1.7	9.2	1.7	1.1	12.0
Maroochy (S)	1.4	8.0	0.9	1.2	10.1
Maryborough (C)	1.3	7.8	1.3	0.2	9.3
Miriam Vale (S)	1.4	10.4	0.1	0.1	10.6
Monto (S)	1.2	8.8	1.5	0.0	10.3
Mundubbera (S)	1.4	10.8	0.0	0.0	10.8
Murgon (S)	1.7	9.0	2.3	0.1	11.5
Nanango (S)	1.6	9.1	1.5	0.3	10.8
Noosa (S)	1.3	7.2	0.9	1.0	9.1
Perry (S)	1.7	9.2	0.0	0.0	9.2
Pine Rivers (S)	1.8	9.3	1.9	0.8	12.0
Redcliffe (C)	1.2	6.0	1.8	1.1	8.8
Redland (S)	1.6	8.6	1.6	1.3	11.5
Rockhampton (C)	1.3	6.9	2.0	0.9	9.8
Rosalie (S)	1.6	12.2	1.3	0.7	14.2
Tiaro (S)	1.2	12.6	0.3	0.2	13.0
Warwick (S)	1.6	8.3	2.1	1.0	11.4
Wondai (S)	1.3	10.0	0.7	0.7	11.4
Woocoo (S)	1.3	11.6	0.9	0.2	12.7

Source : ABS 1996

TABLE 2.5. PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION IN SECONDARY HIGHER EDUCATION

LGA name	Percent of secondary govt	Percent of secondary total persons	Percent of T.A.F.E total persons	Percent of university and other tertiary total persons	Percent not attending school or tertiary institution
Beaudesert (S)	5.3	7.8	1.4	1.6	75.4
Biggenden (S)	6.1	6.1	0.6	0.6	81.8
Boonah (S)	6.0	8.7	0.6	0.9	77.1
Brisbane (C)	3.0	6.0	2.2	7.1	75.8
Bundaberg (C)	4.5	6.1	1.4	1.4	79.8
Burnett (S)	5.3	6.7	1.3	1.3	77.9
Caboolture (S)	5.4	6.6	1.7	1.4	76.8
Calliope (S)	5.3	6.8	1.4	1.5	77.0
Caloundra (C)	5.1	6.0	1.3	1.1	80.0
Cooloola (S)	5.6	7.0	1.4	0.8	77.6
Crow's Nest (S)	3.1	9.4	1.3	2.6	72.6
Duaringa (S)	6.2	6.6	1.5	1.5	75.5
Eidsvold (S)	3.8	3.8	0.3	1.1	82.1
Esk (S)	6.5	7.3	1.0	1.2	77.2
Gatton (S)	5.1	6.8	1.0	8.6	71.1
Gayndah (S)	5.8	5.9	0.8	0.8	80.5
Gladstone (C)	5.1	6.5	1.9	2.0	76.8
Gold Coast (C)	3.2	5.2	1.9	2.3	81.1
Hervey Bay (C)	4.5	5.0	2.1	0.9	81.5
Ipswich (C)	4.3	7.0	2.1	2.4	75.5
Isis (S)	6.1	6.5	0.9	0.7	80.0
Kilcoy (S)	6.7	6.8	0.6	0.6	77.7
Kilkivan (S)	6.9	7.2	0.8	0.5	78.3
Kingaroy (S)	6.1	7.5	2.2	1.3	76.3
Kolan (S)	6.0	6.6	1.0	0.9	78.4
Laidley (S)	5.6	6.3	1.0	3.9	75.0
Logan (C)	5.2	7.5	2.1	2.3	74.4
Maroochy (S)	4.4	6.0	1.9	1.4	79.2
Maryborough (C)	5.8	6.3	2.4	1.2	79.5
Miriam Vale (S)	5.4	5.4	0.7	0.5	81.4
Monto (S)	6.6	6.7	0.9	1.0	79.9
Mundubbera (S)	4.1	4.1	0.8	0.7	82.2
Murgon (S)	5.3	5.7	1.8	1.2	78.2
Nanango (S)	6.3	6.8	1.3	0.7	78.7
Noosa (S)	4.0	5.1	1.2	1.1	82.2
Perry (S)	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.9	83.6
Pine Rivers (S)	5.2	7.8	2.0	3.3	73.1
Redcliffe (C)	3.6	6.1	1.6	1.8	80.4
Redland (S)	4.5	7.2	2.3	2.6	74.8
Rockhampton (C)	3.2	6.8	1.8	5.8	74.5
Rosalie (S)	4.9	6.9	1.1	1.1	75.1
Tiaro (S)	6.0	6.9	1.2	0.6	77.0
Warwick (S)	4.4	7.7	1.2	1.0	77.1
Wondai (S)	5.1	5.8	1.5	0.6	79.4
Woocoo (S)	7.3	7.9	2.2	0.7	75.2

Source : ABS 1996

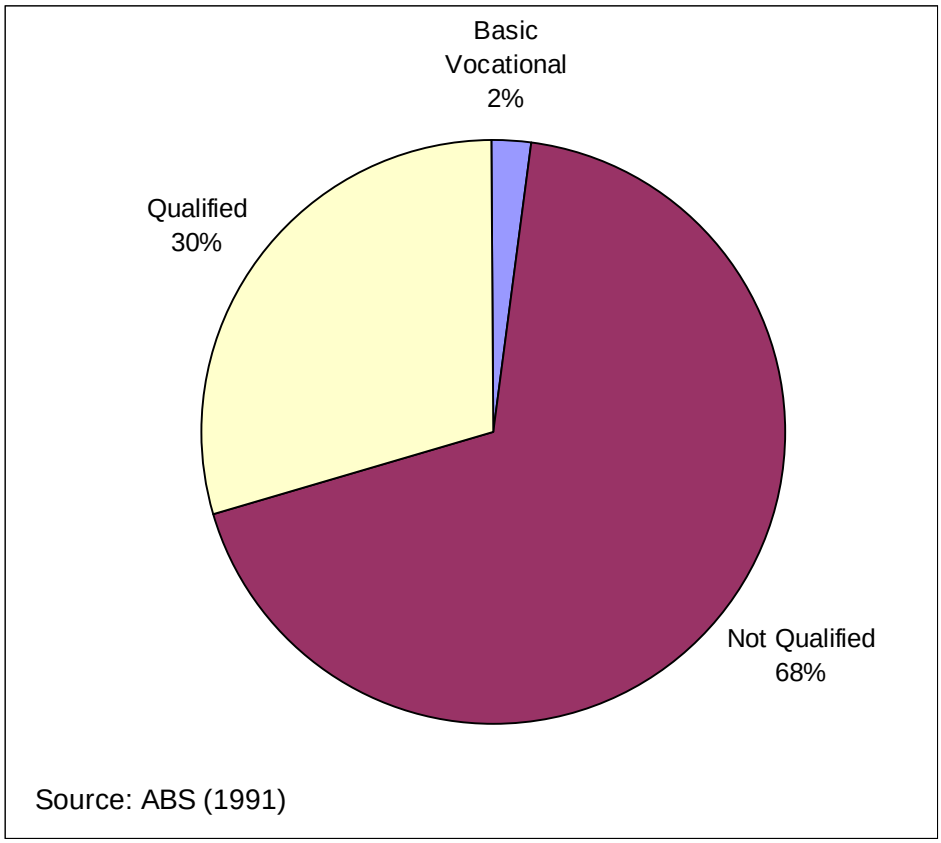
2.3.4 Vocational Qualifications

The categories of ‘not qualified’ and ‘basic vocational’ qualifications are not yet available from the 1996 census and thus are summarised from 1991. The general pattern of qualifications in Queensland shows around 70 per cent of the population to be unqualified. This means that people have added no further formal qualification after leaving school. Table 2.6 deals with the population over 15 years of age, and thus includes some that are still in school, or university/college.

‘Basic vocational’ is the most basic qualification, in most cases involving only a further 2 to 3 per cent of the adult population. A small proportion of the total adult population is thus qualified in a formal sense with trade qualifications and other tertiary qualifications such as degrees and diplomas. Generally the older population has the lowest levels of qualifications, partly from the experience of Australian growth after World War 2 when full employment and labour scarcity meant less necessity for qualifications. Also there were fewer opportunities available. Thus a high proportion of the population with no qualifications occurs in areas of aging population, both inland and on the coast.

Analysis of a breakdown by age and sex for qualifications would be useful for estimating the potential for a region to diversify or adapt to changed economic circumstances. However, a generally high proportion of ‘not qualified’ means many adults in all areas are vulnerable to economic change. People who have added qualifications are actually more adaptable, both in moving into other areas of employment, and in adding new qualifications. The most vulnerable are the least educated (Figure 2.5) and unqualified people for whom a shift in the structure of the economy may take away all of their limited opportunities.

FIGURE 2.3 QUALIFICATIONS AT REGIONAL LEVEL



Source: ABS (1991)

FIGURE 2.4 PROPORTION OF WORKFORCE THAT IS UNQUALIFIED BY LGA (ABS 1991)

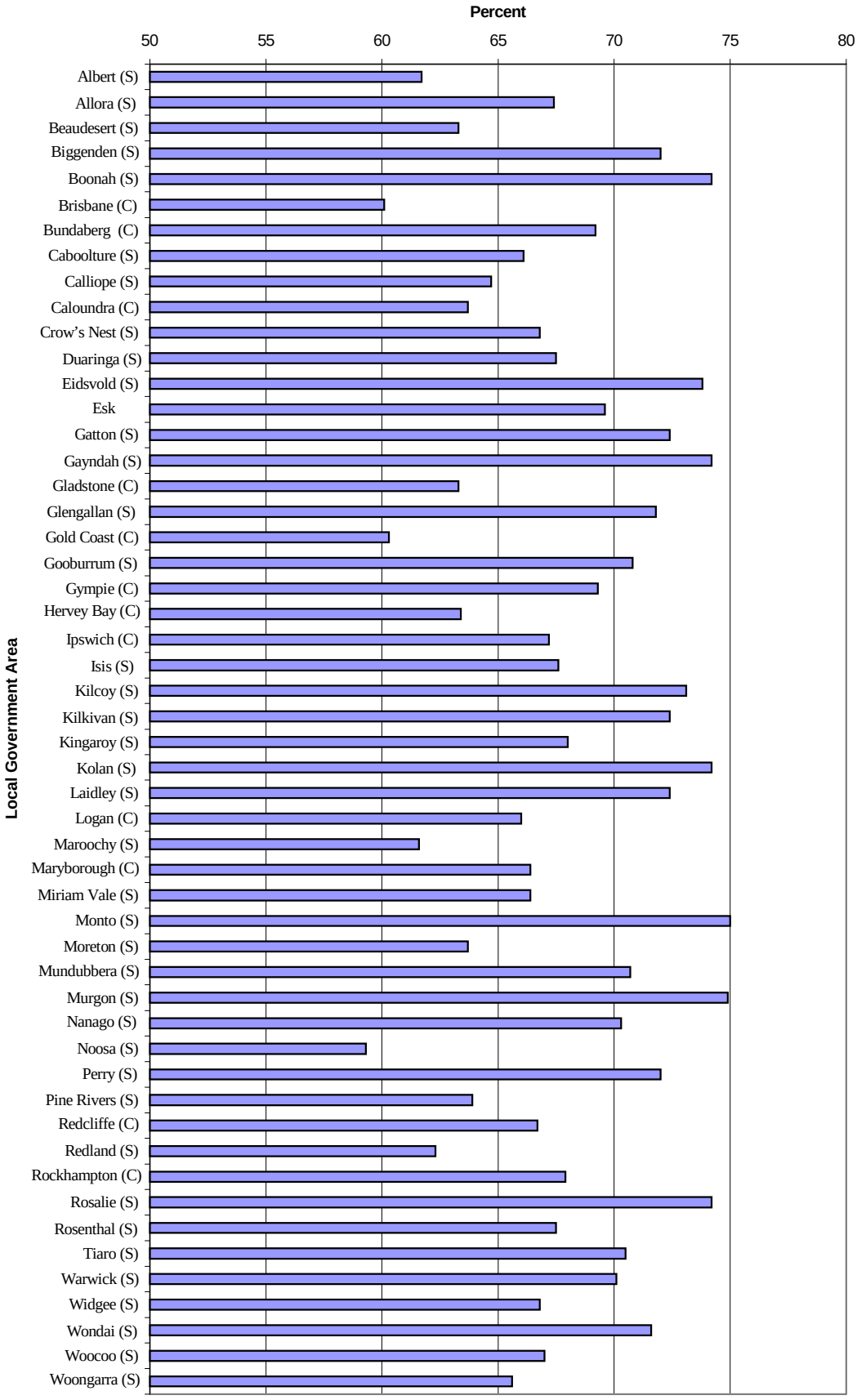


FIGURE 2.5 PROPORTION OF POPULATION THAT LEFT SCHOOL AT OR BEFORE 15 YEARS OF AGE BY LGA (ABS 1996).

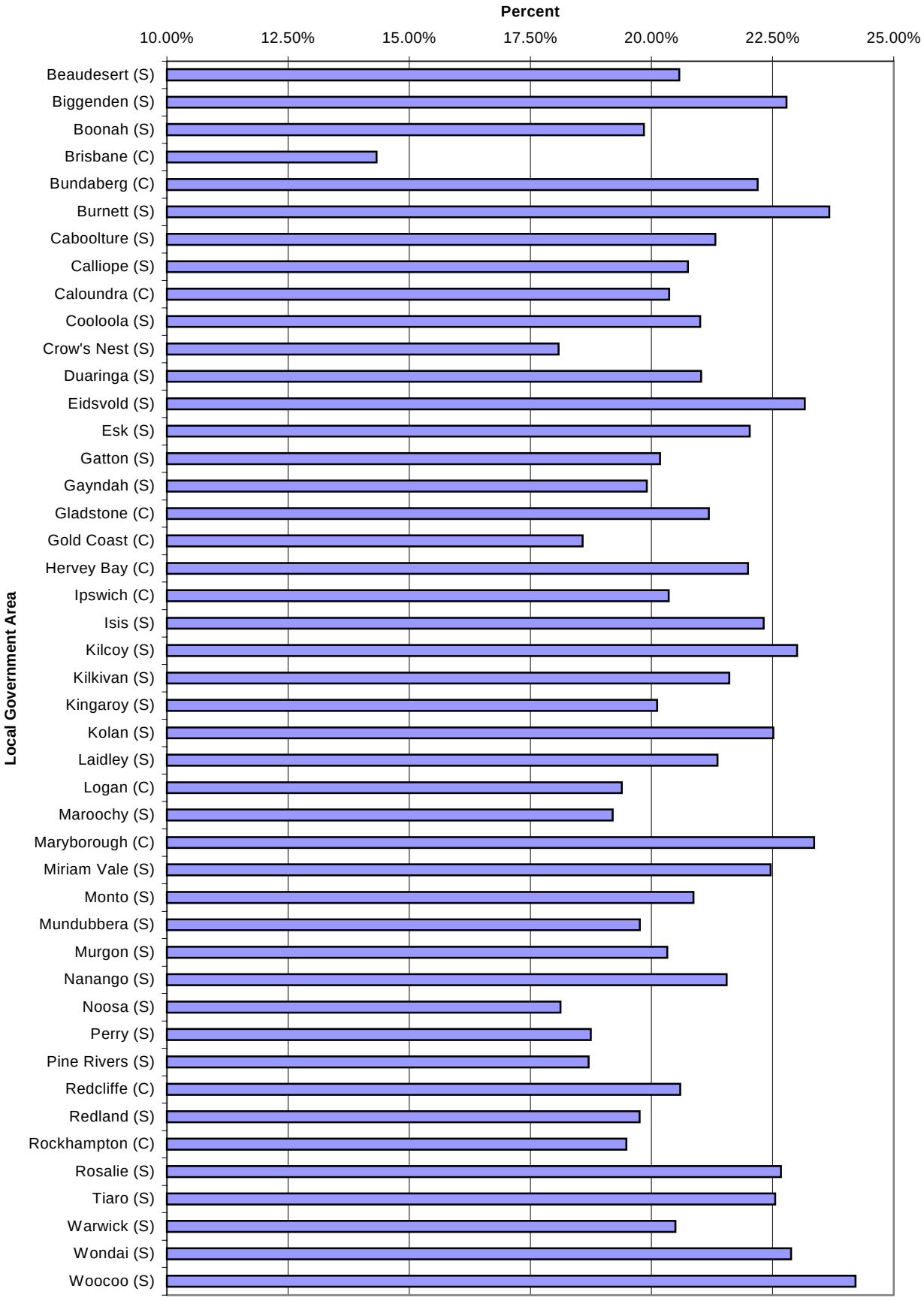


TABLE 2.6. NO QUALIFICATION AND BASIC VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS IN LGAS 1991 CENSUS

LGA Name	1996 LGA name	Basic vocational percent	Not qualified male	Not qualified female	Not qualified persons	Not qualified percent	Proportion of population with qualification
Albert (S)		2.8	28 837	38 868	67 705	61.7	38.3
Allora (S)	Warwick	2.5	513	539	1052	67.4	32.6
Beaudesert (S)		2.6	7619	9201	16 820	63.3	36.7
Biggenden (S)		2.3	424	437	861	72.0	28.0
Boonah (S)		1.8	1696	1899	3595	74.2	25.8
Brisbane (C)		2.5	153 532	211 213	367 745	60.1	39.9
Bundaberg (C)		2.2	7313	10 342	17 655	69.2	30.8
Caboolture (S)		2.2	14 756	19 279	34 035	66.1	33.9
Calliope (S)		2.7	2225	2898	5 153	64.7	35.3
Caloundra (C)		2.5	11 043	15 495	26 538	63.7	36.3
Crow's Nest (S)		2.2	1543	1722	3 265	66.8	33.2
Duaringa (S)		2.5	2324	2422	4746	67.5	32.5
Eidsvold (S)		1.7	299	258	557	73.8	26.2
Esk (S)		1.8	2617	2988	5605	69.6	30.4
Gatton (S)		2.0	3661	3917	7578	72.4	27.6
Gayndah (S)		1.4	776	810	1586	74.2	25.8
Gladstone (C)		3.0	4765	6513	11 278	63.3	36.7
Glengallan (S)	Warwick	2.4	1035	1075	2110	71.8	28.2
Gold Coast (C)		2.6	34 540	46 591	81 131	60.3	39.7
Gooburrum (S)	Burnett	2.8	1770	1970	3740	70.8	29.2
Gympie (C)	Cooloola	1.7	2463	3379	5842	69.3	30.7
Hervey Bay (C)		2.4	6801	9068	15 869	63.4	36.6
Ipswich (C)	Ipswich	2.6	15 859	21 313	37 172	67.2	32.8
Isis (S)		2.4	1156	1372	2528	67.6	32.4
Kilcoy (S)		1.7	767	797	1564	73.1	26.9
Kilkivan (S)		2.1	799	726	1525	72.4	27.6
Kingaroy (S)		2.3	2297	2867	5164	68.0	32.0
Kolan (S)		2.1	816	829	1645	74.2	25.8
Laidley (S)		1.9	2209	2420	4629	72.4	27.6
Logan (C)		2.7	28 710	38 023	66 733	66.0	34.0
Maroochy (S)		2.6	17 048	23 446	40 494	61.6	38.4
Maryborough (C)		2.3	5038	6820	11 858	66.4	33.6
Miriam Vale (S)		1.4	780	808	1588	66.4	33.6
Monto (S)		2.5	845	873	1718	75.0	25.0
Moreton (S)	Ipswich	2.9	9110	11 838	20 948	63.7	36.3
Mundubbera (S)		2.3	648	602	1250	70.7	29.3
Murgon (S)		1.8	1138	1233	2371	74.9	25.1
Nanango (S)		2.5	1597	1851	3448	70.3	29.7
Noosa (S)		2.7	5847	7973	13 820	59.3	40.7
Perry (S)		2.8	105	100	205	72.0	28.0
Pine Rivers (S)		2.7	17 099	23 467	40 566	63.9	36.1
Redcliffe (C)		2.1	10 633	14 771	25 404	66.7	33.3
Redland (S)		2.7	15 385	21 969	37 354	62.3	37.7
Rockhampton (C)		2.1	13 405	18 051	31 456	67.9	32.1
Rosalie (S)		2.0	1847	1923	3770	74.2	25.8
Rosenthal (S)	Warwick	2.3	542	572	1114	67.5	32.5
Tiaro (S)		2.1	843	857	1700	70.5	29.5
Warwick (S)	Warwick	1.8	2357	3132	5489	70.1	29.9
Widgee (S)	Cooloola	2.3	3806	4455	8315	66.8	33.2
Wondai (S)		2.6	1002	1030	2032	71.6	28.4
Woocoo (S)		2.9	768	905	1673	67.0	33.0
Woongarra (S)	Burnett	2.3	3495	4630	8125	65.6	34.4

Source : ABS 1996

2.3.5 Schools

Table 2.7 below, records average rates of enrollments for each grade, in all primary schools at a regional level. These show that numbers are highest in major urban areas and in the southeast corner, and lowest in the northern inland shires. This suggests that there will be a strain on the maintenance of grades and schools as a basic service, in these inland shires, while there will be an opposite strain of over population on the schools in the expanding areas.

TABLE 2.7. SCHOOLS IN THE SUB REGIONS

Sub region	Local Government Area	Average no. primary schools/ sub region	Average no. enrolments in pre-schools/sub region	Average no. enrolments in grade 1/ sub region
Boonah – Warwick	Beaudesert	35	15.4	21.1
	Boonah			
	Warwick			
Brisbane	Gold Coast	295	51.9	63.3
	Ipswich			
	Brisbane			
	Redland			
	Redcliffe			
	Pine Rivers			
	Logan			
North Coast	Caboolture	56	54.2	64.1
	Caloundra			
	Maroochy			
Kilcoy	Kilcoy	NA	NA	NA
Noosa	Noosa	31	29.6	31.6
Kilkivan	Kilkivan	NA	NA	NA
Gympie	Cooloola	NA	NA	NA
Maryborough	Tiaro	26	33.1	34.2
	Woocoo			
	Maryborough			
	Hervey Bay			
	Biggenden			
Kolan – Isis	Kolan	35	28.6	30.2
	Isis			
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	included with Kolan–Isis	28.6	30.2
	Burnett			
Builyan – Gladstone	Calliope	33	38.4	42.0
	Miriam Vale			
	Rockhampton			
	Gladstone			
Eidsvold – Monto	Eidsvold	6	5.2	9.2
	Monto			
	Perry			
Mundubbera – Gayndah	Mundubbera	6	5.2	9.2
	Gayndah			
Murgon – Wondai	Murgon	11	16.9	11.4
	Wondai			
Yarraman – Toowoomba	Crows Nest	42	32.3	32.5
	Nanango			
	Kingaroy			
	Rosalie			
Gatton	Gatton	51	15.5	16.6
	Laidley			
	Esk			
Duaringa	Duaringa	4	17.5	14.0

Source : ABS 1996

TABLE 2.7A. SCHOOLS IN THE SUB REGIONS

Sub region	Local Government Area	Average no. enrolments in grade 2/sub region	Average no. enrolments in grade 3/ sub region	Average no. enrolments in grade 4/ sub region
Boonah – Warwick	Beaudesert	20.4	20.4	20.3
	Boonah			
	Warwick			
Brisbane	Gold Coast	63.2	61.8	60.7
	Ipswich			
	Brisbane			
	Redland			
	Redcliffe			
	Pine Rivers			
	Logan			
North coast	Caboolture	65.3	60.9	61.4
	Caloundra			
	Maroochy			
Kilcoy	Kilcoy	NA	NA	NA
Noosa	Noosa	34.3	33.2	32.2
Kilkivan	Kilkivan	NA	NA	NA
Gympie	Cooloola	NA	NA	NA
Maryborough	Tiaro	33.7	35.7	33.8
	Woocoo			
	Maryborough			
	Hervey Bay			
	Biggenden			
Kolan – Isis	Kolan	32.1	29.1	29.6
	Isis			
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	32.1	29.1	29.6
	Burnett			
Builyan – Gladstone	Calliope	40.3	38.4	38.8
	Miriam Vale			
	Rockhampton			
	Gladstone			
Eidsvold – Monto	Eidsvold	11.3	9.0	8.7
	Monto			
	Perry			
Mundubbera – Gayndah	Mundubbera	11.3	9.0	8.7
	Gayndah			
Murgon – Wondai	Murgon	10.6	10.7	10.1
	Wondai			
Yarraman – Toowoomba	Crows Nest	31.7	31.5	31.7
	Nanango			
	Kingaroy			
	Rosalie			
Gatton	Gatton	15.6	17.0	16.5
	Laidley			
	Esk			
Duaringa	Duaringa	10.8	15.0	9.8

Source : ABS 1996

TABLE 2.7B. SCHOOLS IN THE SUB REGIONS

Sub region	Local Government Area	Average no. enrolments grade 5/sub region	Average no. enrolments grade 6/sub region	Average no. enrolments grade 7/sub region
Boonah – Warwick	Beaudesert	19.4	20.1	22.1
	Boonah			
	Warwick			
Brisbane	Gold Coast	58.7	59.3	59.5
	Ipswich			
	Brisbane			
	Redland			
	Redcliffe			
	Pine Rivers			
	Logan			
North coast	Caboolture	62.0	63.2	61.8
	Caloundra			
	Maroochy			
Kilcoy	Kilcoy	NA	NA	NA
Noosa	Noosa	32.0	32.4	33.0
Kilkivan	Kilkivan	NA	NA	NA
Gympie	Cooloola	NA	NA	NA
Maryborough	Tiaro	35.1	34.7	36.8
	Woocoo			
	Maryborough			
	Hervey Bay			
	Biggenden			
Kolan – Isis	Kolan	29.4	29.6	32.2
	Isis			
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	29.4	29.6	32.2
	Burnett			
Builyan – Gladstone	Calliope	39.0	39.7	40.9
	Miriam Vale			
	Rockhampton			
	Gladstone			
Eidsvold – Monto	Eidsvold	11.2	8.5	15.0
	Monto			
	Perry			
Mundubbera – Gayndah	Mundubbera	11.2	8.5	15.0
	Gayndah			
Murgon – Wondai	Murgon	8.9	12.1	10.3
	Wondai			
Yarraman – Toowoomba	Crows Nest	30.7	30.7	31.5
	Nanango			
	Kingaroy			
	Rosalie			
Gatton	Gatton	15.3	16.8	16.9
	Laidley			
	Esk			
Duaringa	Duaringa	10.5	9.0	9.5

Source : ABS 1996

TABLE 2.7C. SCHOOLS IN THE SUB REGIONS

Sub region	Local Government Area	Ungraded	Total grades 1 – 7 sub region	Total preschool
Boonah – Warwick	Beaudesert	0.9	144.7	163.1
	Boonah			
	Warwick			
Brisbane	Gold Coast	0.9	457.5	479.3
	Ipswich			
	Brisbane			
	Redland			
	Redcliffe			
	Pine Rivers			
	Logan			
North coast	Caboolture	0	438.7	492.9
	Caloundra			
	Maroochy			
Kilcoy	Kilcoy	NA	NA	NA
Noosa	Noosa	0	228.7	258.4
Kilkivan	Kilkivan	NA	NA	NA
Gympie	Cooloola	NA	NA	NA
Maryborough	Tiaro	0	244	277
	Woocoo			
	Maryborough			
	Hervey Bay			
	Biggenden			
Kolan – Isis	Kolan	0.1	212.3	240.9
	Isis			
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	0.1	212.3	240.9
	Burnett			
Builyan – Gladstone	Calliope	0.1	279.3	317.6
	Miriam Vale			
	Rockhampton			
	Gladstone			
Eidsvold – Monto	Eidsvold	0.2	73.0	78.2
	Monto			
	Perry			
Mundubbera – Gayndah	Mundubbera	0.2	73.0	78.2
	Gayndah			
Murgon – Wondai	Murgon	0.1	74.2	91.1
	Wondai			
Yarraman – Toowoomba	Crows Nest	0.5	220.7	253.0
	Nanango			
	Kingaroy			
	Rosalie			
Gatton	Gatton	0.6	115.3	130.9
	Laidley			
	Esk			
Duaringa	Duaringa	0	78.5	96.0

Source : ABS 1996

2.3.6 Weekly Individual Income

The only income data included in release 1 of the 1996 census relates to individual weekly income. This data is presented here for analysis, but household income would have been better as a guide to wealth or stress. Because the census is self-reported, income always presents problems in interpretation. The maps and tables presented in this section take the lower and higher incomes. The majority of the population falls between these two extremes. The extreme of low incomes, however, indicates areas where there may be acute needs (it is not clear what a negative income is, so this has been ignored). The category of $0 – $119 a week, the proportion of males is much lower than of females, and both are higher inland than on the coast. Female zero or low income may be dominated by part time work and the occupation of home maker, where the household depends on one (male) income. Single parent households should not usually fall into this category. Zero female income could be an indicator of a wealthy household if the single male income is high. This may be the case in parts of Duaringa, where the proportion above $1000 a week is high (both male and female) because of the significance of mining, but these figures are based on whole shires, so that people in different categories are not necessarily related.

The category of $120 to $299 a week may include many people and families in need, but it also includes many retirees on pensions or superannuation, who having paid off a mortgage, may be in much less need. This income category is more highly represented. It is more coastal in distribution than the lowest income category, but also includes many of the inland shires and, significantly, is lowest in the extreme south east and major urban areas. As this category is a combination of the elderly and families/individuals who may be in greater need, it can be used as an indicator but not an absolute measure. Besides, changed economic circumstances, such as inflation or a higher interest rate, may exacerbate the difference between the elderly and adults of working age, especially between single income families paying a mortgage and the elderly on fixed incomes.

Mining in Duaringa accounts for a very high proportion earning over $1000 a week, while other areas with a significantly high proportion on incomes over $1000 a week are Brisbane, Calliope and Gladstone.

Median Income

Of shires that fall in the high range Calliope is unusually high in manufacturing employment, Duaringa in mining and Mundubbera in agriculture and forestry. Others in the high range are all in the south east corner with the exception of the Gold Coast where retirees probably account for the lower range. The same demographic is probably true of some other coastal shire such as Hervey Bay, Miriam Vale etc. but others in the low range are scattered throughout the middle part of the inland.

TABLE 2.8. INCOME GROUPS IN LGAS; 1996

LGA name	Male income from nil to $119. Percent of total male	Female income from nil to $199. Percent of total female	Persons income from nil to $119. Percent of total persons	Male income from $120 to $299. Percent of total male	Female income from $120 to $299. Percent of total female	Persons income from $120 to $299. Percent of total persons
Beaudesert (S)	5.3	13.6	9.4	24.0	34.3	29.1
Biggenden (S)	6.8	11.8	9.3	46.1	51.7	48.9
Boonah (S)	7.2	13.5	10.4	36.3	46.2	41.3
Brisbane (C)	5.7	11.1	8.5	24.5	34.6	29.7
Bundaberg (C)	5.4	11.4	8.5	37.4	49.6	43.7
Burnett (S)	6.1	12.9	9.4	37.9	45.7	41.7
Caboolture (S)	5.3	13.4	9.4	33.2	43.3	38.3
Calliope (S)	4.5	17.0	10.5	22.6	34.6	28.3
Caloundra (C)	5.8	10.9	8.4	39.4	48.3	44.0
Cooloola (S)	6.4	12.4	9.4	37.8	48.1	43.0
Crow's Nest (S)	6.7	15.2	11.0	26.8	35.8	31.4
Duaringa (S)	3.7	21.4	11.4	13.9	28.7	20.3
Eidsvold (S)	6.9	14.7	10.5	31.8	42.5	36.8
Esk (S)	6.1	13.1	9.5	38.3	45.8	42.0
Gatton (S)	9.1	16.1	12.6	31.8	40.7	36.2
Gayndah (S)	6.3	12.1	9.2	31.7	46.6	39.1
Gladstone (C)	4.2	17.3	10.5	19.0	35.2	26.7
Gold Coast (C)	4.6	9.3	7.0	29.6	39.0	34.5
Hervey Bay (C)	5.5	10.2	7.9	45.7	52.1	49.0
Ipswich (C)	5.2	14.2	9.7	25.0	37.9	31.5
Isis (S)	6.4	12.9	9.6	43.0	49.9	46.4
Kilcoy (S)	6.0	14.6	10.1	31.1	44.7	37.6
Kilkivan (S)	8.4	13.5	10.9	38.6	47.4	42.9
Kingaroy (S)	6.6	13.2	10.0	33.2	45.9	39.7
Kolan (S)	6.5	12.2	9.2	45.6	51.9	48.6
Laidley (S)	6.3	13.8	10.0	33.4	41.7	37.5
Logan (C)	5.8	13.3	9.6	23.3	34.9	29.1
Maroochy (S)	5.4	10.9	8.2	35.2	43.3	39.4
Maryborough (C)	5.5	11.6	8.6	37.3	49.0	43.3
Miriam Vale (S)	7.9	13.8	10.6	41.8	48.0	44.6
Monto (S)	7.8	13.9	10.8	32.9	44.6	38.6
Mundubbera (S)	3.3	13.0	7.9	23.2	37.2	29.8
Murgon (S)	8.3	13.5	10.9	34.7	45.9	40.3
Nanango (S)	6.3	12.7	9.4	47.0	52.2	49.5
Noosa (S)	5.1	10.2	7.7	34.3	42.7	38.7
Perry (S)	12.9	5.4	9.8	41.9	61.3	50.0
Pine Rivers (S)	5.7	15.8	10.9	18.0	29.7	23.9
Redcliffe (C)	5.2	10.5	8.0	36.1	47.8	42.3
Redland (S)	5.3	13.7	9.6	24.3	36.0	30.3
Rockhampton (C)	6.1	12.3	9.3	30.7	41.8	36.5
Rosalie (S)	6.4	17.0	11.4	29.8	40.3	34.8
Tiaro (S)	7.8	13.2	10.4	46.0	48.5	47.2
Warwick (S)	6.7	13.3	10.1	32.2	44.3	38.4
Wondai (S)	6.3	14.2	10.1	41.1	48.3	44.6
Woocoo (S)	7.0	14.8	10.9	34.9	38.6	36.7

Source : ABS 1996

FIGURE 2.6 Proportion of Population with Weekly Income up to $119 by LGA (ABS 1996)

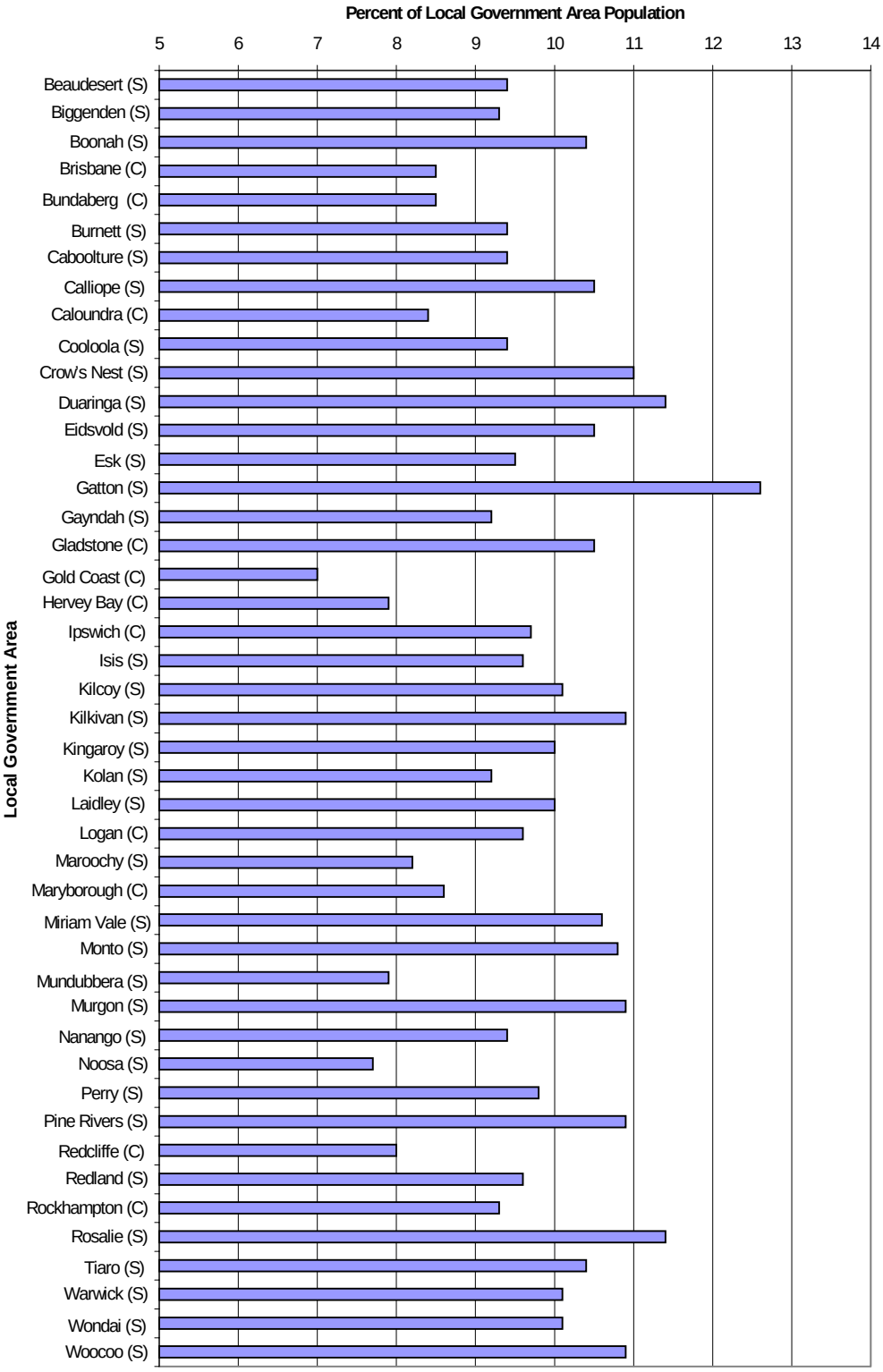


Fig. 2.7 Proportion of Pop. with Weekly Income Between $120 and $299 by LGA (ABS 1996)

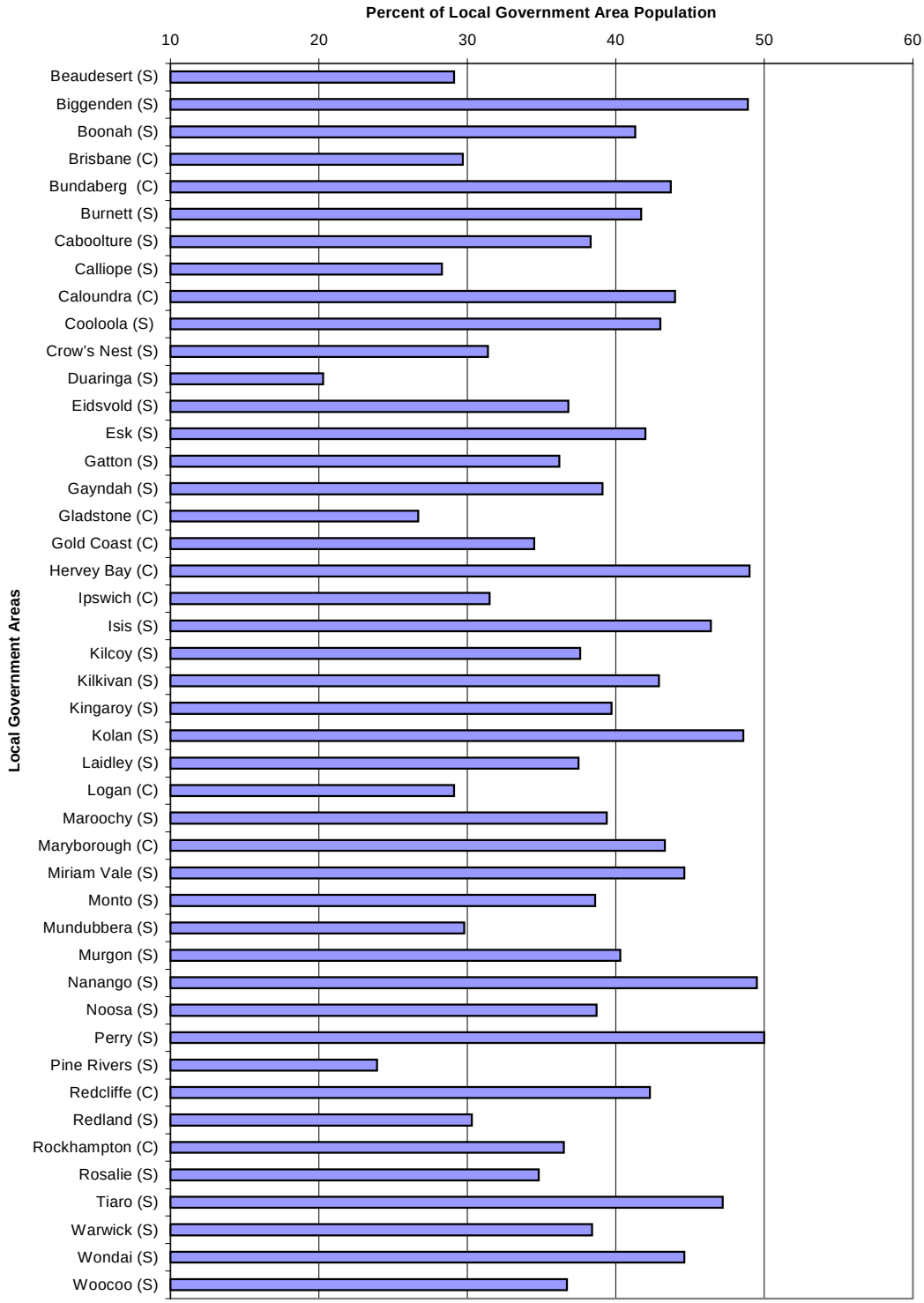


Figure 2.8 Proportion of Population with Weekly Income Greater Than $1000 by LGA

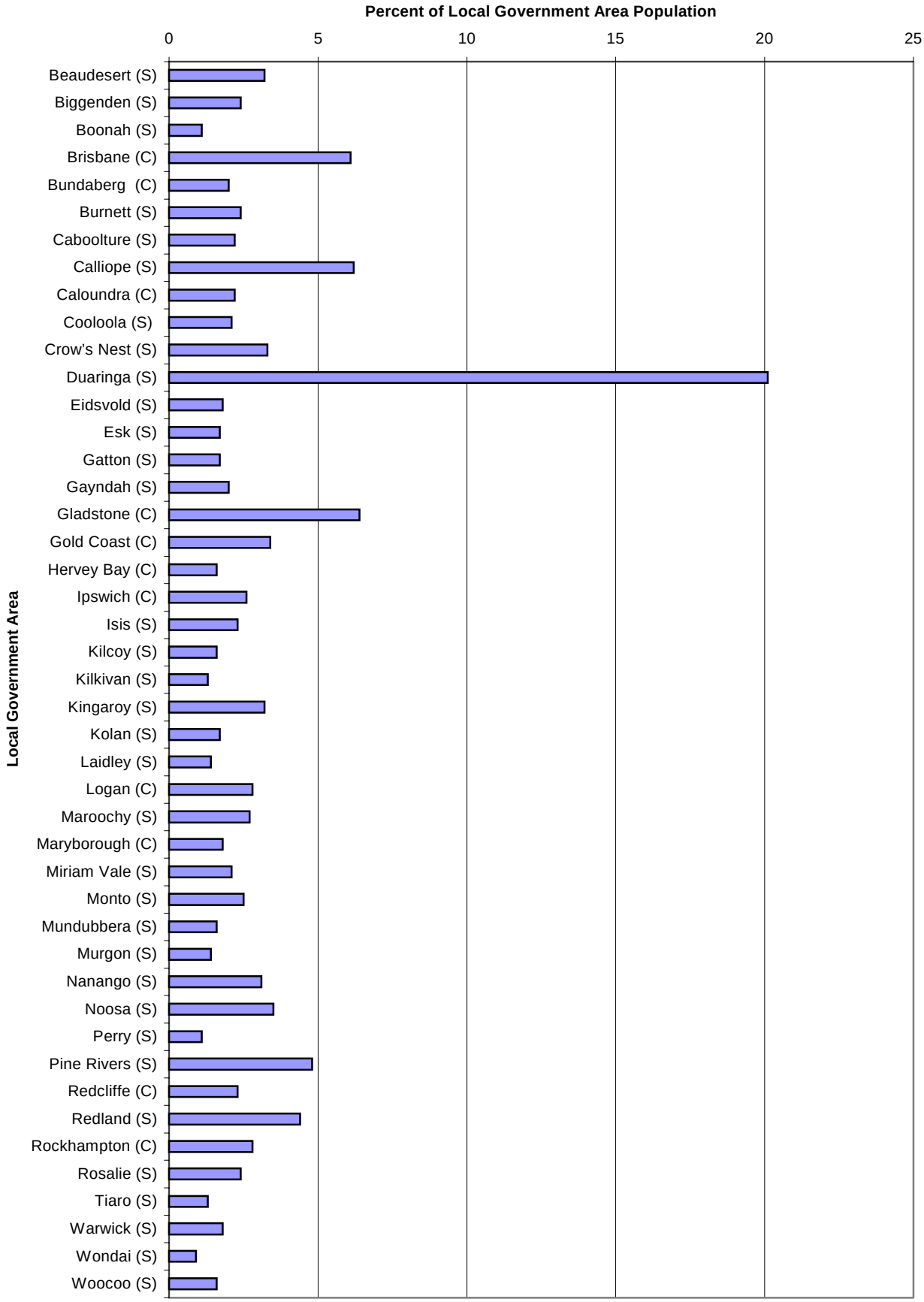


Table 2.8.a. Income Groups in LGAs; 1996

LGA name	Male income from $1000 & over. Percent of total male	Female income from $1000 & over. Percent of total female	Persons income from $1000 & over. Percent of total persons
Beaudesert (S)	5.2	1.2	3.2
Biggenden (S)	3.4	1.5	2.4
Boonah (S)	2.0	0.3	1.1
Brisbane (C)	10.3	2.2	6.1
Bundaberg (C)	3.3	0.8	2.0
Burnett (S)	3.7	1.0	2.4
Caboolture (S)	3.8	0.6	2.2
Calliope (S)	10.6	1.4	6.2
Caloundra (C)	3.5	0.9	2.2
Cooloola (S)	3.5	0.8	2.1
Crow's Nest (S)	5.8	0.9	3.3
Duaringa (S)	33.4	2.9	20.1
Eidsvold (S)	2.5	0.9	1.8
Esk (S)	2.9	0.4	1.7
Gatton (S)	2.8	0.6	1.7
Gayndah (S)	3.2	0.8	2.0
Gladstone (C)	11.4	1.0	6.4
Gold Coast (C)	5.6	1.3	3.4
Hervey Bay (C)	2.6	0.6	1.6
Ipswich (C)	4.6	0.7	2.6
Isis (S)	3.2	1.4	2.3
Kilcoy (S)	2.6	0.5	1.6
Kilkivan (S)	2.3	0.3	1.3
Kingaroy (S)	5.8	0.8	3.2
Kolan (S)	2.2	1.2	1.7
Laidley (S)	2.3	0.5	1.4
Logan (C)	5.0	0.6	2.8
Maroochy (S)	4.4	1.1	2.7
Maryborough (C)	2.9	0.6	1.8
Miriam Vale (S)	3.2	0.8	2.1
Monto (S)	3.4	1.4	2.5
Mundubbera (S)	2.4	0.7	1.6
Murgon (S)	1.8	1.1	1.4
Nanango (S)	5.4	0.6	3.1
Noosa (S)	5.5	1.6	3.5
Perry (S)	1.9	0.0	1.1
Pine Rivers (S)	8.7	1.1	4.8
Redcliffe (C)	4.0	0.7	2.3
Redland (S)	7.9	1.0	4.4
Rockhampton (C)	4.9	0.9	2.8
Rosalie (S)	3.4	1.3	2.4
Tiaro (S)	1.9	0.6	1.3
Warwick (S)	2.9	0.7	1.8
Wondai (S)	1.4	0.4	0.9
Woocoo (S)	2.1	1.1	1.6

Note: Numbers do not add to 100% because females and male proportions have been calculated separately for comparative purposes.

Source : ABS 1996

2.3.7 Housing

The tables below illustrate home ownership against rental. With the exception of Duaringa it is the more inland shires that have the highest proportion of fully owned houses, especially Perry, Biggenden, Monto, Woocoo. The lowest rates generally occur in the coastal shires, especially Logan, Gold Coast, Caboolture and Gladstone. This may partly be a reflection of differences in house prices as well as lower socio-economic status and/or tourism rentals. For example Logan reflects the youthful outer suburban nature of Brisbane's outer fringe where most people are locked into mortgages, while lower home ownership in Duaringa more likely relates to the impermanence of mining, hence high rates of rentals.

High rentals may also be an indication of lower socio-economic status in shires that are not otherwise influenced by tourism or mining. The highest proportions of rental accommodation are all in major urban areas, though mainly around the 30 per cent level, so that home ownership remains dominant.

The number of persons dwelling in caravans is also an indication of lower socio-economic status and/or retirement. Thus Hervey Bay, Calliope and Miriam Vale have high rates, which could reasonably be expected of coastal Queensland outside main tourist and retirement areas of the extreme south east. Rates of caravan dwelling are also relatively high in some inland shires such as Kolan and Gayndah. Improvised dwellings may be an indication of the same kind of population as caravans, but generally comprise a very low proportion, especially in major urban areas. There is a high proportion in Miriam Vale and Perry. In fact Miriam Vale is unusually high on both types.

Although occupancy rates have not been mapped, low occupancy may be associated with a sluggish economy or out-migration. In all major urban areas occupancy rates are high, with the exception of Gold Coast and Maryborough. The highest rates of unoccupied dwellings occur in Miriam Vale, Perry and in many inland shires, although some coastal areas like Noosa are also high. It can be assumed that lower occupancy rates are therefore also associated with tourism and may not necessarily represent a sluggish economy in these areas.

Table 2.9. Dwelling Ownership in LGAs; 1996

LGA Name	**Fully owned percent of total**	**Being purchased percent of total**	**Rented percent of total**	**All other categories of ownership & not stated**	**Occupied percent of total**	**Un-occupied percent of total**
Beaudesert (S)	33.1	37.6	14.9	14.4	91.9	8.1
Biggenden (S)	49.5	13.7	13.6	23.2	83.3	16.7
Boonah (S)	49.2	18.1	14.0	18.7	89.1	10.9
Brisbane (C)	37.2	21.4	29.7	11.7	93.6	6.4
Bundaberg (C)	40.8	18.6	28.1	12.5	92.7	7.3
Burnett (S)	44.3	23.0	16.0	16.7	90.2	9.8
Caboolture (S)	32.2	31.1	22.5	14.2	90.9	9.1
Calliope (S)	35.2	26.6	19.4	18.8	88.9	11.1
Caloundra (C)	38.1	18.5	23.8	19.6	85.4	14.6
Cooloola (S)	42.1	20.6	20.2	17.1	88.7	11.3
Crow's Nest (S)	45.9	29.0	10.7	14.4	92.0	8.0
Duaringa (S)	13.2	6.2	56.5	24.1	85.6	14.4
Eidsvold (S)	44.6	6.9	25.0	23.5	88.4	11.6
Esk (S)	39.8	24.9	14.3	21.0	85.6	14.4
Gatton (S)	40.8	23.8	21.7	13.7	92.4	7.6
Gayndah (S)	44.3	12.8	21.3	21.6	88.1	11.9
Gladstone (C)	29.1	24.9	34.2	11.8	93.7	6.3
Gold Coast (C)	31.6	19.5	29.9	19.0	87.6	12.4
Hervey Bay (C)	41.5	16.4	23.9	18.2	88.2	11.8
Ipswich (C)	32.8	30.7	25.3	11.2	93.5	6.5
Isis (S)	44.6	14.8	13.8	26.8	80.7	19.3
Kilcoy (S)	45.2	22.2	14.1	18.5	88.4	11.6
Kilkivan (S)	44.4	17.1	14.7	23.8	84.8	15.2
Kingaroy (S)	39.7	21.2	23.3	15.8	90.2	9.8
Kolan (S)	43.8	22.4	11.9	21.9	85.9	14.1
Laidley (S)	32.4	34.4	15.7	17.5	89.4	10.6
Logan (C)	25.1	34.2	29.8	10.9	94.1	5.9
Maroochy (S)	35.9	20.1	26.3	17.7	88.6	11.4
Maryborough (C)	43.2	18.4	21.3	17.1	88.8	11.2
Miriam Vale (S)	38.8	13.9	11.1	36.2	75.3	24.7
Monto (S)	48.2	11.7	15.0	25.1	82.4	17.6
Mundubbera (S)	38.7	10.0	27.8	23.5	88.7	11.3
Murgon (S)	35.5	15.5	31.8	17.2	89.1	10.9
Nanango (S)	37.1	20.3	15.5	27.1	80.4	19.6
Noosa (S)	33.8	16.7	26.3	23.2	83.8	16.2
Perry (S)	51.2	8.5	10.4	29.9	78.6	21.4
Pine Rivers (S)	33.9	39.2	18.8	8.1	95.8	4.2
Redcliffe (C)	37.7	19.9	29.2	13.2	92.3	7.7
Redland (S)	35.9	31.3	20.1	12.7	92.0	8.0
Rockhampton (C)	38.0	19.4	30.0	12.6	92.4	7.6
Rosalie (S)	40.0	28.7	12.5	18.8	87.6	12.4
Tiaro (S)	43.4	23.6	10.6	22.4	85.2	14.8
Warwick (S)	44.5	17.0	20.5	18	87.8	12.2
Wondai (S)	43.4	15.9	12.2	28.5	80.1	19.9
Woocoo (S)	47.4	26.9	8.0	17.7	90.0	10.0

Source : ABS 1996

Table 2.9a. Caravans and Improvised Dwellings etc, in LGAs; 1996

LGA Name	Persons dwelling in caravans as percent of total persons	Other persons living in improvised dwellings as percent of total persons	Percent in all other types of dwellings
Beaudesert (S)	1.1	0.5	98.4
Biggenden (S)	2.3	0.0	97.7
Boonah (S)	0.5	0.1	99.4
Brisbane (C)	0.5	0.0	99.5
Bundaberg (C)	2.2	0.0	97.8
Burnett (S)	4.5	0.2	95.3
Caboolture (S)	1.6	0.0	98.4
Calliope (S)	4.4	1.1	94.5
Caloundra (C)	1.9	0.1	98.0
Cooloola (S)	2.9	0.6	96.5
Crow's Nest (S)	0.7	0.1	99.2
Duaringa (S)	2.3	0.7	97.0
Eidsvold (S)	1.5	0.3	98.2
Esk (S)	1.2	0.5	98.3
Gatton (S)	1.4	0.3	98.3
Gayndah (S)	4.2	1.0	94.8
Gladstone (C)	2.3	0.0	97.7
Gold Coast (C)	1.8	0.0	98.2
Hervey Bay (C)	8.3	1.1	90.6
Ipswich (C)	0.6	0.0	99.4
Isis (S)	4.4	0.6	95.0
Kilcoy (S)	0.5	0.1	99.4
Kilkivan (S)	0.4	0.5	99.1
Kingaroy (S)	1.1	0.1	98.8
Kolan (S)	5.1	1.2	93.7
Laidley (S)	0.5	0.3	99.2
Logan (C)	0.8	0.0	99.2
Maroochy (S)	3.5	0.1	96.4
Maryborough (C)	1.9	0.8	97.3
Miriam Vale (S)	12.1	4.0	83.9
Monto (S)	2.0	0.6	97.4
Mundubbera (S)	7.5	0.7	91.8
Murgon (S)	0.5	0.5	99.0
Nanango (S)	2.0	0.8	97.2
Noosa (S)	2.3	0.2	97.5
Perry (S)	0.0	2.3	97.7
Pine Rivers (S)	0.3	0.0	99.7
Redcliffe (C)	1.2	0.0	98.8
Redland (S)	0.8	0.0	99.2
Rockhampton (C)	1.9	0.1	98.0
Rosalie (S)	0.3	0.0	99.7
Tiaro (S)	4.1	0.8	95.1
Warwick (S)	0.8	0.0	99.2
Wondai (S)	1.3	1.3	97.4
Woocoo (S)	0.6	0.3	99.1

Source : ABS 1996

2.3.8 Houses

Tables 2.10 and 2.11 below illustrate building commencements and sales, and Table 2.13 shows the public housing stock. 1992 was close to the 1991 recession and the associated slump in the building industry. As interest rates subsequently fell building approvals for private residential dwellings increased in most shires, even in some of those experiencing population decline. Little change occurred in public housing other than fluctuations between areas. This remains a small proportion of the total housing stock.

In other residential dwellings, which includes hotels, units, apartments and flats there was no such expansion. Very little happens in this sector outside the major urban areas and in those places there was a significant decline in approvals from 1992 to 1994. This fits in with the growth rates of population (see the section on population growth below). As the highest population growth occurred in the 1986 to 1991 period in most places, it is likely that the low interest rates of the 1990s shifted population away from rental dwellings towards private ownership, prompting a consequent decline in the rental property approvals.

The same upswing in approvals in a buyers market undoubtedly prompted the uniform drop in residential sales from 1995 to 1997. Only Gold Coast (and Mundubbera's insignificant sales) went against the trend.

Average house prices are a good indicator of socio-economic status and economic buoyancy. Very low average house prices occur in the northern inland shires. Northwards and inland prices decrease matching population growth rates and population density.

Table 2.10. Building Commencements 1992

Sub region	Local Government Area	Private new or other residential buildings 1992	Public new or other residential buildings 1992
Boonah – Warwick	Beaudesert	8	8
	Boonah	6	0
	Warwick	17	2
Brisbane	Gold Coast	1164	148
	Ipswich	169	22
	Brisbane	1406	464
	Redland	543	40
	Redcliffe	70	50
	Pine Rivers	386	22
	Logan	397	28
North Coast	Caboolture	258	73
	Caloundra	249	13
	Maroochy	570	29
Kilcoy	Kilcoy	0	0
Noosa	Noosa	143	8
Kilkivan	Kilkivan	4	0
Gympie	Cooloola	23	6
Maryborough	Tiaro	2	0
	Woocoo	0	0
	Maryborough	66	14
	Hervey Bay	88	18
	Biggenden	0	0
Kolan – Isis	Kolan	3	0
	Isis	7	0
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	39	36
	Burnett	NA	NA
Builyan – Gladstone	Calliope	2	0
	Miriam Vale	2	0
	Rockhampton	137	20
	Gladstone	32	0
Eidsvold – Monto	Eidsvold	0	0
	Monto	0	0
	Perry	0	0
Mundubbera – Gayndah	Mundubbera	0	0
	Gayndah	0	9
Murgon – Wondai	Murgon	2	0
	Wondai	5	0
Yarraman – Toowoomba	Crows Nest	8	0
	Nanango	4	0
	Kingaroy	18	0
	Rosalie	0	0
Gatton	Gatton	53	2
	Laidley	14	0
	Esk	2	0
Duaringa	Duaringa	0	0

Source: ABS 1996

Table 2.10a. Building Commencements 1992

Sub region	Local Government Area	Private new houses 1992	Public new houses 1992
Boonah – Warwick	Beaudesert	938	4
	Boonah	48	1
	Warwick	96	2
Brisbane	Gold Coast	574	40
	Ipswich	234	30
	Brisbane	3305	50
	Redland	1388	42
	Redcliffe	241	23
	Pine Rivers	1274	19
	Logan	1442	129
North Coast	Caboolture	1911	89
	Caloundra	787	20
	Maroochy	1679	28
Kilcoy	Kilcoy	31	0
Noosa	Noosa	539	10
Kilkivan	Kilkivan	35	0
Gympie	Cooloola	49	4
Maryborough	Tiaro	80	0
	Woocoo	65	0
	Maryborough	109	13
	Hervey Bay	853	28
	Biggenden	10	0
Kolan – Isis	Kolan	61	0
	Isis	69	0
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	105	34
	Burnett	NA	NA
Builyan – Gladstone	Calliope	180	0
	Miriam Vale	49	0
	Rockhampton	230	16
	Gladstone	188	12
Eidsvold – Monto	Eidsvold	1	0
	Monto	4	0
	Perry	1	0
Mundubbera – Gayndah	Mundubbera	7	0
	Gayndah	12	1
Murgon – Wondai	Murgon	12	1
	Wondai	35	0
Yarraman – Toowoomba	Crows Nest	140	0
	Nanango	181	0
	Kingaroy	89	0
	Rosalie	138	0
Gatton	Gatton	165	0
	Laidley	289	2
	Esk	129	0
Duaringa	Duaringa	8	0

Source: ABS 1996

Table 2.10b. Building Commencements 1994

Sub region	Local Government Area	Private new or other residential buildings 1994	Public new or other residential buildings 1994
Boonah – Warwick	Beaudesert	24	0
	Boonah	4	0
	Warwick	11	1
Brisbane	Gold Coast	552	8
	Ipswich	131	6
	Brisbane	409	35
	Redland	65	2
	Redcliffe	35	2
	Pine Rivers	13	0
	Logan	47	7
North Coast	Caboolture	147	4
	Caloundra	52	0
	Maroochy	329	5
Kilcoy	Kilcoy	2	0
Noosa	Noosa	108	2
Kilkivan	Kilkivan	0	0
Gympie	Cooloola	2	0
Maryborough	Tiaro	4	0
	Woocoo	0	0
	Maryborough	15	1
	Hervey Bay	22	4
	Biggenden	0	0
Kolan – Isis	Kolan	3	0
	Isis	2	0
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	19	2
	Burnett	NA	NA
Builyan – Gladstone	Calliope	9	2
	Miriam Vale	0	2
	Rockhampton	61	3
	Gladstone	24	1
Eidsvold – Monto	Eidsvold	0	0
	Monto	0	0
	Perry	1	0
Mundubbera – Gayndah	Mundubbera	0	0
	Gayndah	2	0
Murgon – Wondai	Murgon	0	0
	Wondai	2	0
Yarraman – Toowoomba	Crows Nest	0	0
	Nanango	0	0
	Kingaroy	14	4
	Rosalie	0	0
Gatton	Gatton	9	0
	Laidley	2	0
	Esk	4	0
Duaringa	Duaringa	0	0

Source: ABS 1996

Table 2.10c. Building Commencements 1994

Sub region	Local Government Area	Private new houses, 1994	Public new houses, 1994
Boonah – Warwick	Beaudesert	1840	0
	Boonah	112	0
	Warwick	180	4
Brisbane	Gold Coast	2185	44
	Ipswich	574	20
	Brisbane	9368	54
	Redland	2366	108
	Redcliffe	344	42
	Pine Rivers	2620	92
	Logan	3246	16
North Coast	Caboolture	4575	58
	Caloundra	1712	6
	Maroochy	2956	22
Kilcoy	Kilcoy	78	0
Noosa	Noosa	1688	24
Kilkivan	Kilkivan	123	0
Gympie	Cooloola	68	0
Maryborough	Tiaro	229	0
	Woocoo	140	0
	Maryborough	428	6
	Hervey Bay	2032	28
	Biggenden	37	0
Kolan – Isis	Kolan	127	0
	Isis	208	0
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	316	6
	Burnett	NA	NA
Builyan – Gladstone	Calliope	412	4
	Miriam Vale	140	0
	Rockhampton	801	36
	Gladstone	564	16
Eidsvold – Monto	Eidsvold	2	2
	Monto	18	0
	Perry	8	0
Mundubbera – Gayndah	Mundubbera	44	0
	Gayndah	45	2
Murgon – Wondai	Murgon	41	0
	Wondai	80	0
Yarraman – Toowoomba	Crows Nest	313	0
	Nanango	332	4
	Kingaroy	271	4
	Rosalie	254	0
Gatton	Gatton	270	0
	Laidley	700	0
	Esk	224	0
Duaringa	Duaringa	2	0

Source: ABS 1996

Table 2.11. Residential Sales and Values

Sub region	Local Government Area	Residential sales 1995	Residential sales 1997	Average price 1997
Boonah – Warwick	Beaudesert	356	240	125 704
	Boonah	48	23	95 669
	Warwick	139	87	94 843
Brisbane	Gold Coast	120	843	291 243
	Ipswich	599	577	100 425
	Brisbane	6779	4917	248 232
	Redland	1005	627	188 279
	Redcliffe	470	319	138 893
	Pine Rivers	807	596	162 975
	Logan	1163	687	138 917
North Coast	Caboolture	786	568	151 760
	Caloundra	636	354	191 147
	Maroochy	934	514	181 758
Kilcoy	Kilcoy	20	12	82 003
Noosa	Noosa	1917	1123	203 462
Kilkivan	Kilkivan	18	8	72 834
Gympie	Cooloola	263	163	117 039
Maryborough	Tiaro	22	16	81 826
	Woocoo	16	9	44 093
	Maryborough	250	100	96 787
	Hervey Bay	389	240	125 186
	Biggenden	10	2	65 135
Kolan – Isis	Kolan	16	11	37 260
	Isis	52	21	106 836
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	NA	224	NA
	Burnett	170	119	123 562
Builyan – Gladstone	Calliope	113	81	95 273
	Miriam Vale	21	20	98 379
	Rockhampton	472	314	277 074
	Gladstone	213	178	177 814
Eidsvold – Monto	Eidsvold	2	0	20 500
	Monto	12	8	63 781
	Perry	4	0	31 866
Mundubbera – Gayndah	Mundubbera	5	7	55 083
	Gayndah	15	8	64 529
Murgon – Wondai	Murgon	15	7	58 062
	Wondai	20	17	31 087
Yarraman – Toowoomba	Crows Nest	39	30	72 875
	Nanango	70	42	66 679
	Kingaroy	83	44	96 010
	Rosalie	39	31	53 395
Gatton	Gatton	91	52	90 183
	Laidley	68	54	79 231
	Esk	117	58	76 750
Duaringa	Duaringa	37	12	36 745

Source: ABS 1996

Table 2.12. Residential Values and Commencements

Sub region	Local Government Areas	Average price 1997	Dwelling commencement 1991 – 1992	Dwelling commencement 1994 – 1995
Boonah– Warwick	Beaudesert	128 246	958	758
	Boonah	96 272	59	54
	Warwick	85 207	205	127
Brisbane	Gold Coast	305 253	5457	7186
	Ipswich	107 475	1126	882
	Brisbane	309 926	5224	8866
	Redland	187 932	2010	1663
	Redcliffe	122 959	384	355
	Pine Rivers	162 975	1700	1292
	Logan	137 062	1998	1811
North Coast	Caboolture	132 040	2327	1882
	Caloundra	208 879	3564	4453
	Maroochy	169 466	1306	2446
Kilcoy	Kilcoy	75 816	31	29
Noosa	Noosa	191 864	700	1236
Kilkivan	Kilkivan	31 875	39	41
Gympie	Cooloola	106 686	475	441
Maryborough	Tiaro	35 037	82	91
	Woocoo	53 361	65	31
	Maryborough	103 603	202	183
	Hervey Bay	126 835	987	952
	Biggenden	52 500	10	0
Kolan – Isis	Kolan	37 585	64	64
	Isis	96 300	76	104
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	118 114	368	413
	Burnett	116 747	390	505
Builyan– Gladstone	Calliope	119 750	182	191
	Miriam Vale	98 475	51	96
	Rockhampton	108 170	403	315
	Gladstone	129 029	232	261
Eidsvold – Monto	Eidsvold	NA	1	7
	Monto	65 666	4	7
	Perry	NA	1	0
Mundubbera– Gayndah	Mundubbera	59 041	7	9
	Gayndah	70 125	22	10
Murgon– Wondai	Murgon	62 208	15	32
	Wondai	26 687	40	33
Yarraman– Toowoomba	Crows Nest	75 162	148	141
	Nanango	71 904	185	130
	Kingaroy	92 989	107	73
	Rosalie	63 847	138	76
Gatton	Gatton	100 207	220	83
	Laidley	79 706	305	313
	Esk	77 947	154	159
Duaringa	Duaringa	50 763	8	0

Source: ABS 1996

Table 2.13. Public Housing Stock

Sub region	Local Government Areas	Public rental stock of senior units 1997/LGA	Public rental stock of senior units 1997/sub region	Public rental stock of 1 bedroom houses
Boonah– Warwick	Beaudesert	12	42	8
	Boonah	0		0
	Warwick	30		0
Brisbane	Gold Coast	889	4841	431
	Ipswich	181		54
	Brisbane	2874		1499
	Redland	377		86
	Redcliffe	360		149
	Pine Rivers			
	Logan	160		47
North Coast	Caboolture	362	769	103
	Caloundra	195		82
	Maroochy	312		145
Kilcoy	Kilcoy	0	769	0
Noosa	Noosa	76	110	10
Kilkivan	Kilkivan	0	110	0
Gympie	Cooloola	34	110	12
Maryborough	Tiaro	0	196	0
	Woocoo	0		0
	Maryborough	92		20
	Hervey Bay	104		28
	Biggenden	0		0
Kolan – Isis	Kolan	0	161	0
	Isis	0		0
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	151	161	37
	Burnett	10		0
Builyan– Gladstone	Calliope	10	238	0
	Miriam Vale	0		0
	Rockhampton	157		79
	Gladstone	71		14
Eidsvold – Monto	Eidsvold	0	0	0
	Monto	0		0
	Perry	0		0
Mundubbera– Gayndah	Mundubbera	0	15	0
	Gayndah	0		0
Murgon– Wondai	Murgon	4	4	0
	Wondai	0		0
Yarraman– Toowoomba	Crows Nest	0	44	0
	Nanango	20		0
	Kingaroy	24		0
	Rosalie	0		0
Gatton	Gatton	14	34	0
	Laidley	16		0
	Esk	4		0
Duaringa	Duaringa			

Note: Blank cells indicate that data was unavailable.
Source: ABS 1996

Table 2.13a. Public Housing Stock

Sub region	Local Government Areas	Public rental stock of 1 bedroom houses sub region 1997	Public rental stock of 2 bedroom houses LGA 1997	Public rental stock of 2 bedroom houses sub region 1997
Boonah– Warwick	Beaudesert	8	17	39
	Boonah		2	
	Warwick		20	
Brisbane	Gold Coast	2266	688	5319
	Ipswich		199	
	Brisbane		3347	
	Redland		207	
	Redcliffe		283	
	Pine Rivers			
	Logan		595	
North Coast	Caboolture	330	226	679
	Caloundra		173	
	Maroochy		280	
Kilcoy	Kilcoy	330	0	679
Noosa	Noosa	22	60	126
Kilkivan	Kilkivan	22	1	126
Gympie	Cooloola	22	65	126
Maryborough	Tiaro	48	0	150
	Woocoo		0	
	Maryborough		93	
	Hervey Bay		55	
	Biggenden		2	
Kolan – Isis	Kolan	37	0	175
	Isis		0	
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	37	171	175
	Burnett		4	
Builyan– Gladstone	Calliope	93	8	291
	Miriam Vale		0	
	Rockhampton		218	
	Gladstone		65	
Eidsvold – Monto	Eidsvold	0	0	10
	Monto		10	
	Perry		0	
Mundubbera– Gayndah	Mundubbera	0	0	6
	Gayndah		6	
Murgon– Wondai	Murgon	0	0	6
	Wondai		6	
Yarraman– Toowoomba	Crows Nest	0	0	46
	Nanango		6	
	Kingaroy		38	
	Rosalie		2	
Gatton	Gatton	0	30	54
	Laidley		17	
	Esk		7	
Duaringa	Duaringa			

Note: Blank cells indicate that data was unavailable.
Source: ABS 1996

Table 2.13b. Public Housing Stock

Sub region	Local Government Areas	Public rental stock of 3 bedroom houses LGA 1997	Public rental stock of 3 bedroom houses Sub Region 1997	Public rental stock of 4 bedroom houses LGA 1997
Boonah– Warwick	Beaudesert	80	133	6
	Boonah	6		1
	Warwick	47		5
Brisbane	Gold Coast	2031	14648	188
	Ipswich	2201		218
	Brisbane	6544		642
	Redland	450		94
	Redcliffe	531		75
	Pine Rivers			
	Logan	2891		322
North Coast	Caboolture	1120	1675	135
	Caloundra	298		39
	Maroochy	256		43
Kilcoy	Kilcoy	1	1675	0
Noosa	Noosa	129	271	20
Kilkivan	Kilkivan	1	271	0
Gympie	Cooloola	141	271	10
Maryborough	Tiaro	0	349	0
	Woocoo	0		0
	Maryborough	173		28
	Hervey Bay	171		39
	Biggenden	5		0
Kolan – Isis	Kolan	4	418	0
	Isis	2		0
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	381	418	40
	Burnett	31		7
Builyan– Gladstone	Calliope	26	1016	4
	Miriam Vale	2		0
	Rockhampton	550		58
	Gladstone	438		43
Eidsvold – Monto	Eidsvold	3	17	0
	Monto	14		2
	Perry	0		0
Mundubbera– Gayndah	Mundubbera	4	15	0
	Gayndah	11		1
Murgon– Wondai	Murgon	20	33	0
	Wondai	13		0
Yarraman– Toowoomba	Crows Nest	7	96	0
	Nanango	19		6
	Kingaroy	55		7
	Rosalie	15		1
Gatton	Gatton	49	76	7
	Laidley	20		2
	Esk	7		1
Duaringa	Duaringa			

Note: Blank cells indicate that data was unavailable.

Source: ABS 1996

Table 2.13c. Public Housing Stock

Sub region	Local Government Areas	Public rental stock of 4 bedroom houses sub region 1997	Public rental stock of 4+ bedroom houses LGA 1997	Public rental stock of 4+ Bedroom houses sub region1997
Boonah– Warwick	Beaudesert	12	0	0
	Boonah		0	
	Warwick		0	
Brisbane	Gold Coast	1539	20	108
	Ipswich		4	
	Brisbane		44	
	Redland		10	
	Redcliffe		7	
	Pine Rivers		23	
	Logan		18	
North Coast	Caboolture	217	4	31
	Caloundra		9	
	Maroochy		0	
Kilcoy	Kilcoy	217	1	31
Noosa	Noosa	30	0	3
Kilkivan	Kilkivan	30	2	3
Gympie	Cooloola	30	0	3
Maryborough	Tiaro	67	0	7
	Woocoo		4	
	Maryborough		3	
	Hervey Bay		0	
	Biggenden		0	
Kolan – Isis	Kolan	47	0	6
	Isis		6	
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	47	0	6
	Burnett		1	
Builyan– Gladstone	Calliope	105	0	9
	Miriam Vale		5	
	Rockhampton		3	
	Gladstone		0	
Eidsvold – Monto	Eidsvold	2	0	0
	Monto		0	
	Perry		0	
Mundubbera– Gayndah	Mundubbera	1	0	0
	Gayndah		0	
Murgon– Wondai	Murgon	0	0	0
	Wondai		0	
Yarraman– Toowoomba	Crows Nest	14	0	0
	Nanango		0	
	Kingaroy		0	
	Rosalie		0	
Gatton	Gatton	10	1	1
	Laidley		0	
	Esk		0	
Duaringa	Duaringa			

Note: Blank cells indicate that data was unavailable.
Source: ABS 1996

Table 2.13d. Public Housing Stock

Sub region	Local Government Areas	Total public housing stock LGA 1997	Total public housing stock sub region 1997	1997 SEQ region
Boonah– Warwick	Beaudesert	123	234	27 265
	Boonah	9		27 265
	Warwick	102		27 265
Brisbane	Gold Coast	4247	28721	27 265
	Ipswich	2857		27 265
	Brisbane	14 950		27 265
	Redland	1224		27 265
	Redcliffe	1405		27 265
	Pine Rivers			27 265
	Logan	4038		27 265
North Coast	Caboolture	1864	3701	27 265
	Caloundra	791		27 265
	Maroochy	1045		27 265
Kilcoy	Kilcoy	1	3701	27 265
Noosa	Noosa	296	562	27 265
Kilkivan	Kilkivan	2	562	27 265
Gympie	Cooloola	264	562	27 265
Maryborough	Tiaro	0	817	27 265
	Woocoo	0		27 265
	Maryborough	410		27 265
	Hervey Bay	400		27 265
	Biggenden	7		27 265
Kolan – Isis	Kolan	4	844	27 265
	Isis	2		27 265
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	186	844	27 265
	Burnett	52		27 265
Builyan– Gladstone	Calliope	49	1755	27 265
	Miriam Vale	2		27 265
	Rockhampton	1067		27 265
	Gladstone	634		27 265
Eidsvold – Monto	Eidsvold	3	29	27 265
	Monto	26		27 265
	Perry	0		27 265
Mundubbera– Gayndah	Mundubbera	4	37	27 265
	Gayndah	33		27 265
Murgon– Wondai	Murgon	24	43	27 265
	Wondai	19		27 265
Yarraman– Toowoomba	Crows Nest	7	200	27 265
	Nanango	51		27 265
	Kingaroy	124		27 265
	Rosalie	18		27 265
Gatton	Gatton	101	175	27 265
	Laidley	55		27 265
	Esk	19		27 265
Duaringa	Duaringa			na

Note: Blank cells indicate that data was unavailable.

Source: ABS 1996

2.3.9 Occupation and Employer 1991

Because occupation and employment data have not been released from the 1996 census, 1991 data have been used. There are a few variations in shires, owing to local government re-organisation, so these are indicated in the tables. Occupation categories are complex and highly variable between places. One of the best indicators of a population's sensitivity to economic change is the proportion of labourers and related workers. Virtually all of this group will be unqualified and more restricted in their ability to find alternative employment. Of all the shires covered in this study, 44 per cent are adjacent to the coast and the remaining 56 per cent inland. In examining labourers etc. in the 1991 census, two indicator levels are worth examining; 15 per cent and above and 20 per cent and above employed as labourers etc. Of those shires where 15 per cent of the workforce is employed in the category of labourers, 72 per cent are inland. At 20 per cent and above employed as labourers all are inland shires. In predicting that structural change and unemployment will fall more unequally on this group of workers, it follows that the inland shires will be the most seriously affected.

With the exception of Miriam Vale, a high proportion of employment in agriculture and forestry was entirely in inland western shires in 1991. Service occupations are otherwise dominant in all areas. As may be expected, the tourist occupations of recreation, personal and other services are highest in Gold Coast and Noosa.

Private sector employment is dominant in all areas, but employment by Commonwealth and State governments is highest in major urban areas, excluding Gold Coast. Employment by local government, though low everywhere, is highest proportionately in inland and rural shires, as is the category of unpaid helper. The only coastal shire that goes consistently against the general pattern of contrast between the inland and coastal shires is Miriam Vale.

Figure 2.9 Proportion of Workforce Employed by Employer Type at SEQ Regional Level

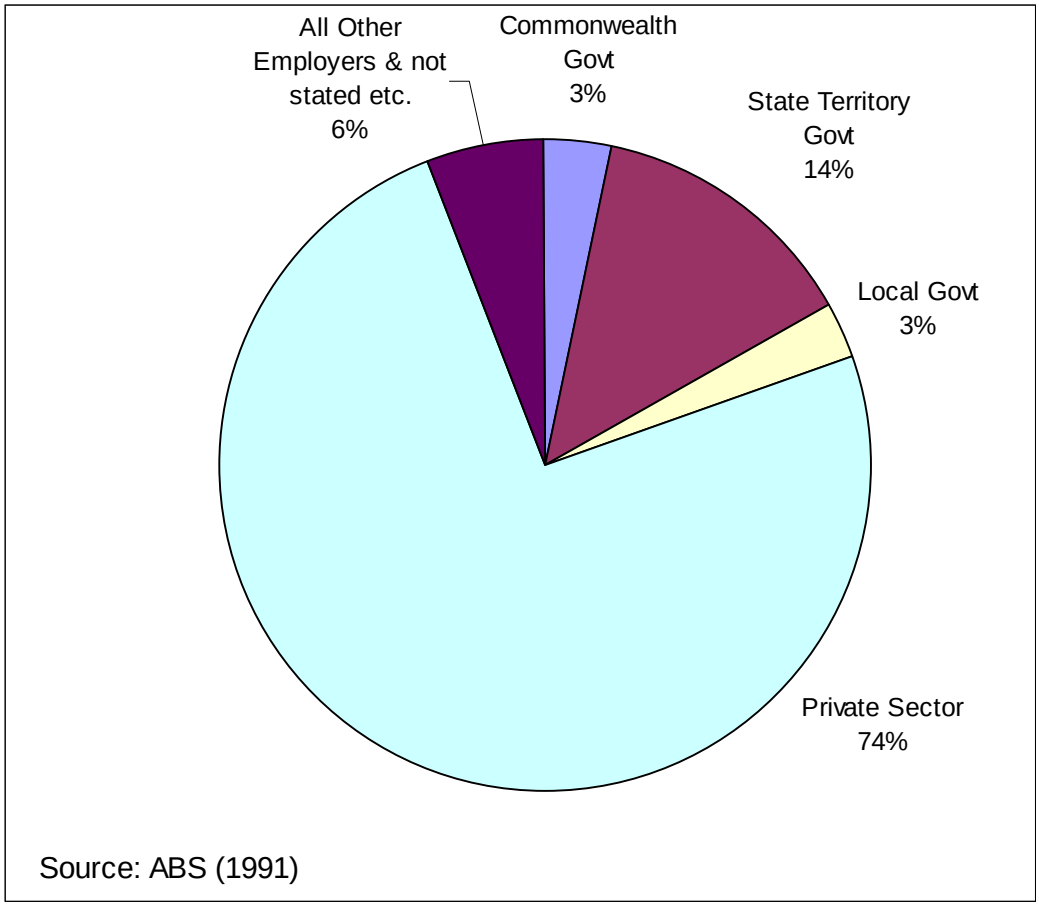


Figure 2.10 Proportion of Workforce Employed by Occupation at SEQ Regional Level

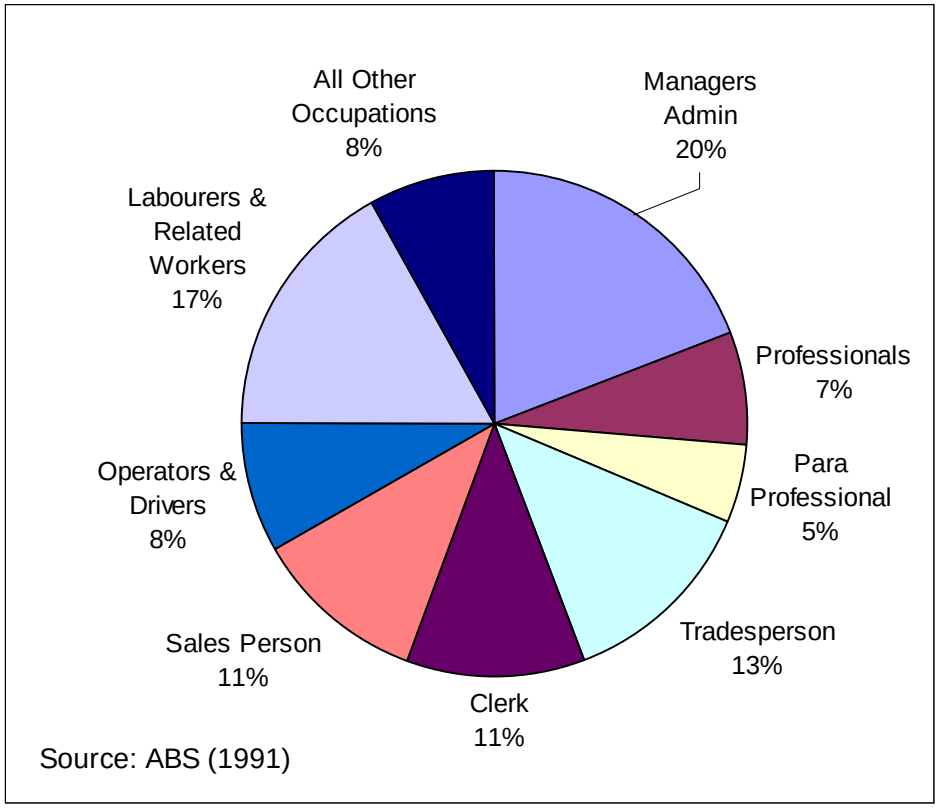


Table 2.14. Occupations in LGAs; 1991 Census

LGA name	1996 LGA name	Managers admin percent	Professional percent	Para professional percent	Tradesperson percent	Clerk percent
Allora (S)	Warwick	33.4	8.6	3.5	9.2	8.4
Beaudesert (S)		13.8	8.7	5.7	15.5	13.3
Albert (S)		11.5	8.8	5.1	15.7	14.2
Biggenden (S)		29.4	7.0	1.7	8.0	9.7
Boonah (S)		25.2	7.4	4.6	10.7	8.9
Brisbane (C)		9.9	16.0	7.4	11.2	17.7
Bundaberg (C)		8.7	8.1	5.7	15.2	12.6
Caboolture (S)		10.5	7.2	6.3	16.1	14.7
Calliope (S)		15.0	8.0	5.0	15.6	10.5
Caloundra (C)		13.1	8.8	4.9	16.4	12.5
Crow's Nest (S)		23.5	11.5	8.0	11.0	10.3
Duaringa (S)		11.4	6.5	4.6	17.4	6.6
Eidsvold (S)		31.1	4.1	6.0	6.9	7.8
Esk (S)		21.4	5.0	4.7	12.5	10.5
Gatton (S)		17.3	7.9	4.4	12.5	10.1
Gayndah (S)		23.1	7.4	1.6	8.7	8.6
Gladstone (C)		7.3	8.4	5.7	19.4	12.5
Glengallan (S)	Warwick	32.5	4.8	3.7	10.2	6.9
Gold Coast (C)		12.1	9.0	5.1	14.9	13.6
Gooburrum (S)	Burnett	25.6	5.0	3.7	11.6	8.9
Gympie (C)	Cooloola	8.8	9.2	5.5	12.7	12.5
Hervey Bay (C)		13.1	8.8	6.2	17.1	11.4
Ipswich (C)	Ipswich	5.5	7.2	7.8	17.4	15.1
Isis (S)		23.0	7.0	4.6	9.9	8.8
Kilcoy (S)		18.7	4.9	5.1	9.4	10.0
Kilkivan (S)		38.8	5.2	2.3	6.9	6.7
Kingaroy (S)		19.3	9.5	5.1	13.0	10.7
Kolan (S)		28.6	4.1	3.0	9.5	9.0
Laidley (S)		19.7	5.1	5.3	13.3	9.5
Logan (C)		8.4	7.2	5.6	16.2	17.1
Maroochy (S)		13.0	10.1	5.6	15.7	13.4
Maryborough (C)		8.3	9.0	6.4	15.7	14.4
Miriam Vale (S)		30.0	4.5	3.9	11.3	6.9
Monto (S)		36.7	5.4	3.3	8.5	7.8
Moreton (S)	Ipswich	9.4	8.4	7.7	16.8	15.0
Mundubbera (S)		25.1	4.9	2.0	7.8	6.7
Murgon (S)		19.6	7.2	5.5	12.4	10.1
Nanango (S)		19.8	7.3	3.5	12.5	10.4
Noosa (S)		15.4	10.1	4.5	15.1	12.2
Perry (S)		32.7	0.0	1.7	7.7	14.2
Pine Rivers (S)		9.4	9.9	7.4	14.3	18.8
Redcliffe (C)		7.7	7.1	6.6	15.2	15.5
Redland (S)		10.7	9.3	6.9	14.8	16.5
Rockhampton (C)		7.5	10.0	7.3	14.8	13.9
Rosalie (S)		31.1	4.6	4.7	13.4	8.9
Rosenthal (S)	Warwick	28.0	7.0	4.3	10.8	9.0
Tiaro (S)		30.6	4.3	3.5	9.3	6.5
Warwick (S)	Warwick	9.25	9.9	4.8	16.0	11.8
Widgee (S)	Cooloola	21.2	7.5	5.2	11.8	10.5
Wondai (S)		32.9	4.3	4.3	8.2	8.1
Woocoo (S)		21.7	5.9	5.7	14.3	11.4
Woongarra (S)	Burnett	16.9	9.6	5.2	13.0	10.9

Source: ABS 1991

Table 2.14.a. Occupations in LGAs; 1991 Census

LGA Name	1996 LGA name	Sales person percent	Operators & drivers percent	Labourers & related workers percent	Percent of all other occupations
Albert (S)		18.4	6.9	12.3	0
Allora (S)	Warwick	9.8	6.3	13.0	13.9
Beaudesert (S)		11.7	8.7	15.6	8.7
Biggenden (S)		5.0	10.	20.1	9.1
Boonah (S)		9.5	9.0	18.5	6.2
Brisbane (C)		15.	5.3	11.0	6.5
Bundaberg (C)		16.	8.6	17.7	7.4
Caboolture (S)		13.	9.0	15.5	7.7
Calliope (S)		9.5	14.	14.6	7.8
Caloundra (C)		16.	6.1	13.7	8.5
Crow's Nest (S)		10.	6.2	12.4	7.1
Duaringa		7.7	17.	21.7	7.1
Eidsvold (S)		6.2	5.0	22.8	10.1
Esk (S)		10.	11.	18.1	6.8
Gatton (S)		11.	8.7	20.3	7.8
Gayndah (S)		8.6	5.3	30.8	5.9
Gladstone (C)		12.	12.	14.1	8.6
Glengallan (S)	Warwick	6.8	6.9	17.6	10.6
Gold Coast (C)		20.	5.1	11.9	8.3
Gooburrum (S)	Burnett	9.7	11.	16.2	8.3
Gympie (C)	Cooloola	16.	9.5	17.2	8.6
Hervey Bay (C)		16.	6.0	12.7	8.7
Ipswich (C)	Ipswich	13.	9.9	17.6	6.5
Isis (S)		8.9	12.	17.9	7.9
Kilcoy (S)		7.6	7.7	27.3	9.3
Kilkivan (S)		6.8	828	18.7	6.4
Kingaroy (S)		12.	8.1	14.4	7.9
Kolan (S)		7.8	12.	16.0	10
Laidley (S)		9.5	8.0	20.8	8.8
Logan (C)		15.	9.0	14.0	7.5
Maroochy (S)		16.	5.9	12.4	7.9
Maryborough (C)		15.	7.9	15.7	7.6
Miriam Vale (S)		6.7	6.4	18.4	11.9
Monto (S)		8.8	7.5	13.6	8.4
Moreton (S)	Ipswich	12.	9.1	14.1	7.5
Mundubbera (S)		6.0	5.6	34.4	7.5
Murgon (S)		11.	5.1	22.0	7.1
Nanango (S)		11.	9.9	16.2	9.4
Noosa (S)		16.	5.5	12.3	8.9
Perry (S)		3.5	10.	19.6	10.6
Pine Rivers (S)		15.	6.5	11.3	7.4
Redcliffe (C)		16.	7.8	15.7	8.4
Redland (S)		15.	7.2	12.6	7
Rockhampton (C)		16.	7.1	16.3	7.1
Rosalie (S)		6.3	8.4	15.4	7.2
Rosenthal (S)	Warwick	8.2	7.3	18.5	6.9
Tiaro (S)		7.6	10.	16.8	11.4
Warwick (S)	Warwick	15.	7.7	17.0	8.55
Widgee (S)	Cooloola	11.	8.5	16.6	7.7
Wondai (S)		8.1	9.2	14.6	10.3
Woocoo (S)		14.	7.2	15.3	4.5
Woongarra (S)	Burnett	14.	7.2	15.3	7.9

Source: ABS 1991

Figure 2.11 Proportion of Workforce Employed by Sector at SEQ Regional Level

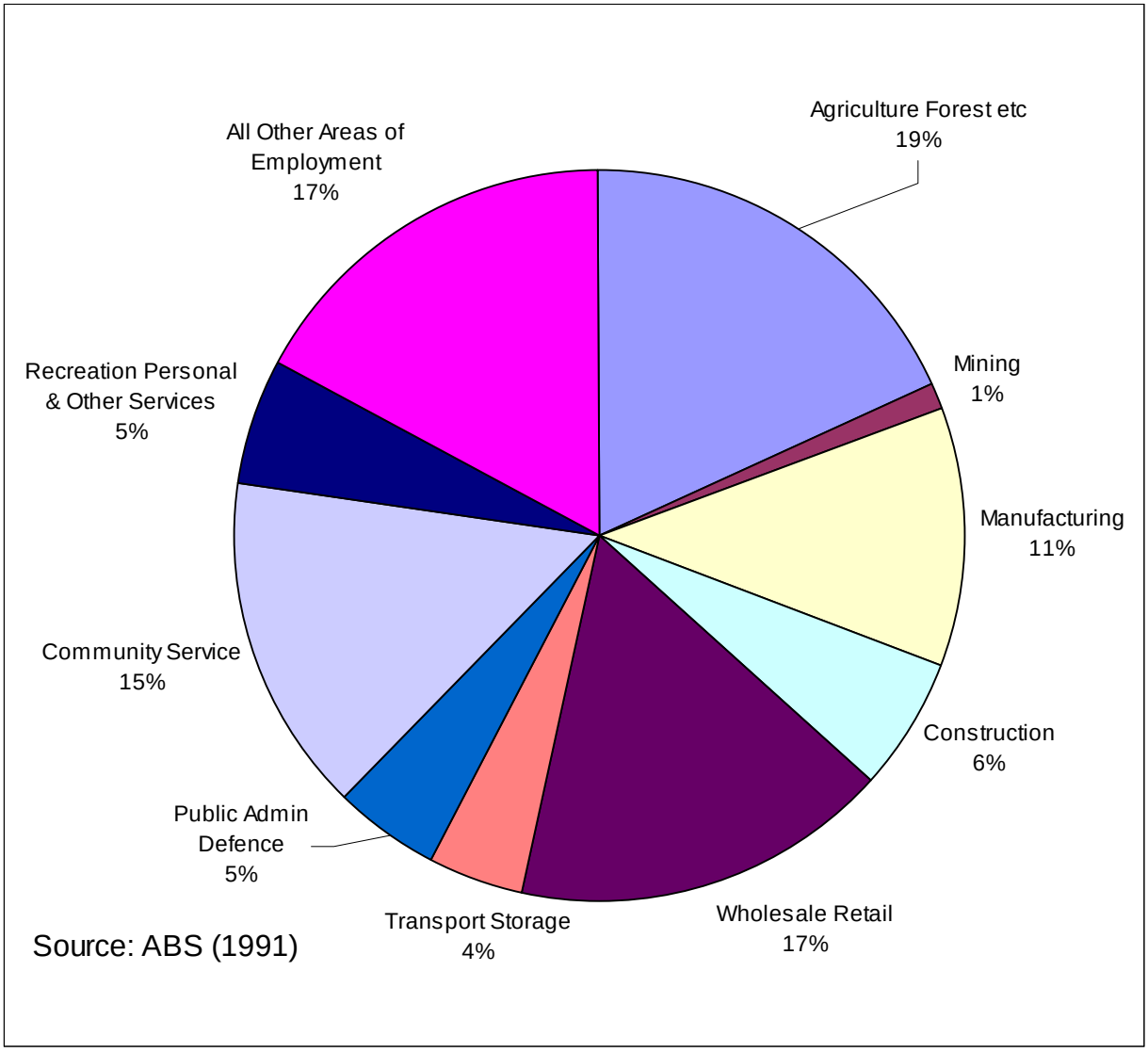


Table 2.15. Sector of Employment in LGAs; 1991 Census

LGA Name	1996 LGA name	Agriculture forest etc percent	Mining percent	Manufacturing percent	Constructio n percent	Wholesale retail percent
Albert (S)		1.42	0.3	10.9	10.0	22.2
Allora (S)	Warwick	35.7	0.4706	3.33	0	14.9
Beaudesert (S)		8.13	0.1	15.0	9.1	18.3
Biggenden (S)		32.0	0	6.47	5.0	11.9
Boonah (S)		24.3	0.6	10.8	6.0	14.4
Brisbane (C)		0.64	0.3	11.0	5.4	19.7
Bundaberg (C)		7.49	0.1	15.0	6.7	22.6
Caboolture (S)		5.15	0.3	14.3	9.3	21.2
Calliope (S)		9.71	1.6	26.3	8.1	12.2
Caloundra (C)		7.17	0.4	8.87	11.	21.2
Crow's Nest (S)		20.5	0.4	7.97	5.2	17.0
Duaringa (S)		11.3	33.	2.59	5.9	8.91
Eidsvold (S)		43.2	0	9.11	0	7.00
Esk (S)		21.0	0.9	10.8	6.6	15.0
Gatton (S)		18.5	0.5	12.3	5.3	18.8
Gayndah (S)		35.2	0	2.22	2.7	16.5
Gladstone (C)		1.07	0.5	19.2	7.3	18.2
Glengallan (S)	Warwick	37.6	0.1	8.26	2.8	12.1
Gold Coast (C)		0.95	0.2	9.40	9.0	20.9
Gooburrum (S)	Burnett	32.3	0	12.4	3.4	13.7
Gympie (C)	Cooloola	6.16	0.3	12.6	5.6	24.6
Hervey Bay (C)		5.09	0.4	9.16	12.	20.3
Ipswich (C)	Ipswich	0.30	1.0	18.3	5.1	17.5
Isis (S)		33.0	0.7	11.2	4.8	12.4
Kilcoy (S)		19.4	0.2	24.4	3.6	12.9
Kilkivan (S)		45.2	0.7	8.26	5.0	8.52
Kingaroy (S)		14.3	2.4	8.52	4.3	20.4
Kolan (S)		34.5	0	8.59	4.9	12.6
Laidley (S)		20.3	0.4	12.3	5.7	16.6
Logan (C)		0.82	0.3	16.2	8.6	25.5
Maroochy (S)		5.95	0.3	8.94	10.	20.3
Maryborough (C)		3.59	0.2	16.5	5.8	19.3
Miriam Vale (S)		31.8	0.3	3.89	9.6	10.5
Monto (S)		38.8	0	4.80	4.1	15.1
Moreton (S)	Ipswich	3.21	1.3	17.6	6.7	19.1
Mundubbera (S)		51.2	0	4.02	2.1	11.9
Murgon (S)		17.7	0.1	18.7	3.5	15.3
Nanango (S)		19.6	7.5	7.20	5.1	13.2
Noosa (S)		4.19	0.4	8.22	10.	18.8
Perry (S)		49.6	00	6.29	0	4.1
Pine Rivers (S)		1.26	0.3	12.6	7.0	22.6
Redcliffe (C)		0.81	0.1	13.9	7.5	23.3
Redland (S)		2.48	0.9	13.4	8.5	22.6
Rockhampton (C)		1.03	0.7	10.8	7.5	21.3
Rosalie (S)		31.9	0.7	10.3	4.8	12.4
Rosenthal (S)	Warwick	29.1	0	8.95	5.5	14.4
Tiaro (S)		32.7	0.2	8.78	2.2	13.3
Warwick (S)	Warwick	4.05	0.1	13.7	6.8	23.9
Widgee (S)	Cooloola	23.0	0.4	11.5	5.7	16.5
Wondai (S)		33.1	0.4	12.0	5.0	11.3
Woocoo (S)		20.9	0.4	14.1	6.1	15.0
Woongarra (S)	Burnett	16.9	0.2	10.8	6.6	18.5

Source: ABS 1991

Table 2.15.a. Sector of Employment in LGAs; 1991 Census

LGA Name	1996 LGA Name	Transport Storage Percent	Public Admin Defence Percent	Community Service Percent	Recreation Personal & Other Services Percent	All Other Areas of Employment
Albert (S)		4.0	2.9	12.8	12.3	23.18
Allora (S)	Warwick	2.9	4.0	14.2	3.3	21.2
Beaudesert (S)		4.6	6.0	13.3	7.0	18.47
Biggenden (S)		5.4	4.9	17.8	1.7	14.83
Boonah (S)		2.7	5.0	15.7	4.3	16.2
Brisbane (C)		5.1	6.6	20.5	7.2	23.56
Bundaberg (C)		3.9	3.6	17.3	6.3	17.01
Caboolture (S)		5.0	5.1	15.1	5.2	19.35
Calliope (S)		5.9	2.8	12.2	4.9	16.29
Caloundra (C)		3.3	3.5	13.9	8.2	22.46
Crow's Nest (S)		2.4	11.0	17.9	4.2	13.43
Duaringa (S)		4.2	2.2	15.8	4.7	11.4
Eidsvold (S)		3.5	5.1	16.3	2.8	12.99
Esk (S)		5.3	5.1	15.6	3.5	16.2
Gatton (S)		5.3	2.5	16.3	4.8	15.7
Gayndah (S)		4.7	3.2	18.0	4.7	12.78
Gladstone (C)		9.3	5.1	12.6	6.1	20.63
Glengallan (S)	Warwick	3.4	3.2	12.3	5.8	14.44
Gold Coast (C)		3.8	2.7	12.9	15.0	25.15
Gooburrum (S)	Burnett	3.1	3.1	11.3	4.3	16.4
Gympie (C)	Cooloola	5.1	5.5	17.1	6.0	17.04
Hervey Bay (C)		3.9	3.4	15.7	8.6	21.45
Ipswich (C)	Ipswich	6.0	11.0	17.9	4.7	18.2
Isis (S)		1.6	2.3	12.7	4.7	16.6
Kilcoy (S)		4.0	5.6	13.5	4.5	11.9
Kilkivan (S)		4.1	2.3	13.2	1.7	11.02
Kingaroy (S)		3.0	3.2	18.8	5.1	19.98
Kolan (S)		2.0	5.7	12.0	5.6	14.11
Laidley (S)		4.8	4.3	17.4	4.3	13.9
Logan (C)		5.9	3.4	14.2	4.9	20.18
Maroochy (S)		2.9	3.4	16.2	9.9	22.11
Maryborough (C)		5.5	4.7	20.2	6.4	17.81
Miriam Vale (S)		6.3	4.2	10.1	6.2	17.11
Monto (S)		4.9	3.5	11.1	3.4	14.3
Moreton (S)	Ipswich	5.3	6.3	17.5	4.3	18.69
Mundubbera (S)		2.8	1.0	9.26	2.7	15.02
Murgon (S)		2.7	3.7	21.1	3.5	13.7
Nanango (S)		1.7	3.3	14.3	4.0	24.1
Noosa (S)		3.2	3.5	14.1	13.0	24.59
Perry (S)		0	16.	9.09	2.0	12.92
Pine Rivers (S)		5.1	7.0	16.6	5.3	22.24
Redcliffe (C)		5.5	4.4	18.5	5.9	20.09
Redland (S)		5.2	4.7	15.5	5.3	21.42
Rockhampton (C)		8.6	4.1	20.6	7.6	17.77
Rosalie (S)		3.4	8.5	11.5	2.9	13.6
Rosenthal (S)	Warwick	5.1	2.3	15.3	4.6	14.75
Tiaro (S)		6.6	6.2	12.0	2.6	15.42
Warwick (S)	Warwick	4.6	4.5	21.4	5.4	15.55
Widgee (S)	Cooloola	4.4	4.6	14.0	4.7	15.2
Wondai (S)		1.6	4.2	16.5	4.2	11.7
Woocoo (S)		4.3	5.0	14.1	3.1	17.0
Woongarra (S)	Burnett	3.1	3.5	16.9	6.0	17.5

Source: ABS 1991

Figure 2.12 Proportion of Workforce Employed in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sector by LGA (ABS 1991).

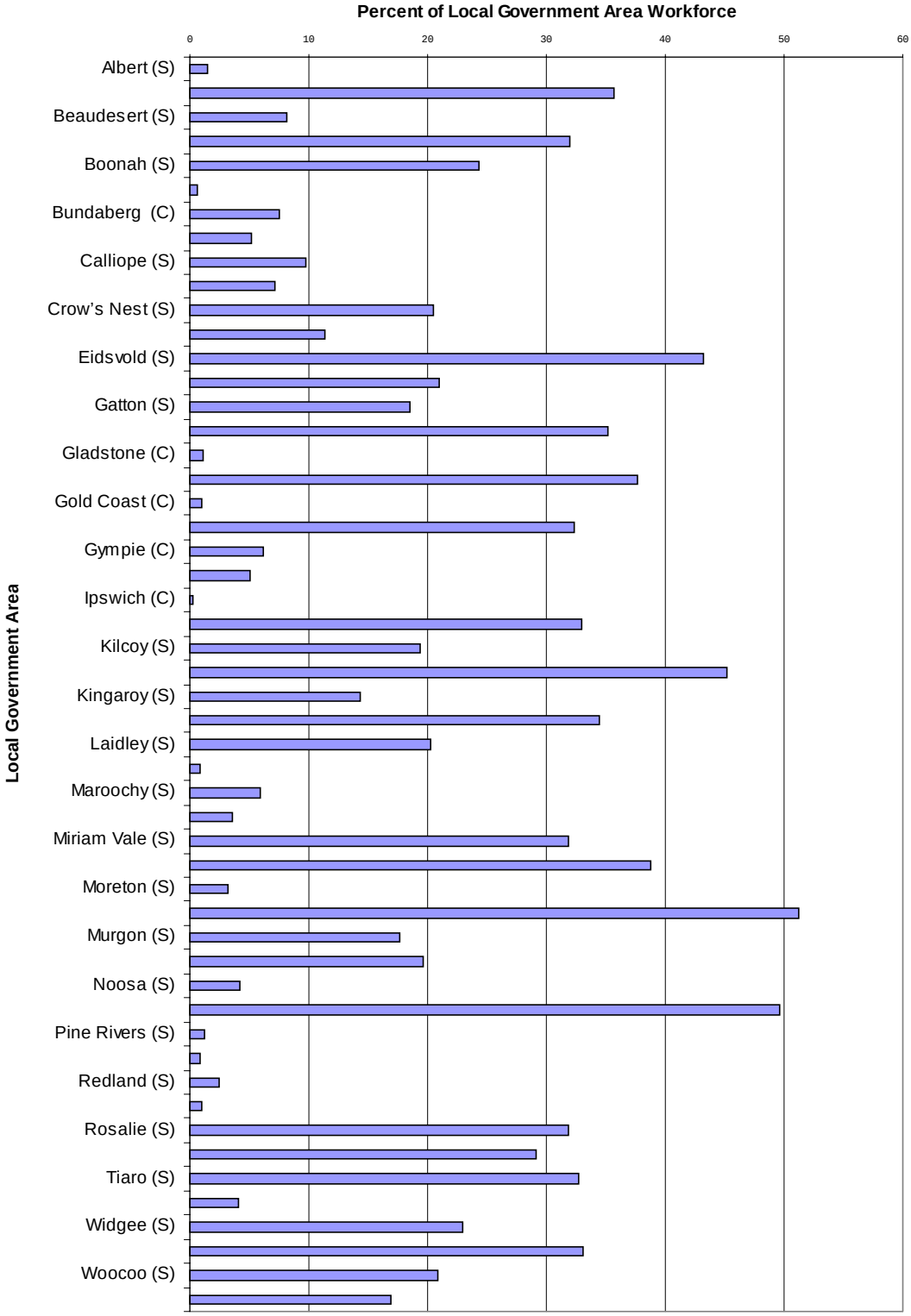


Figure 2.13 Employment Type at SEQ Regional Level

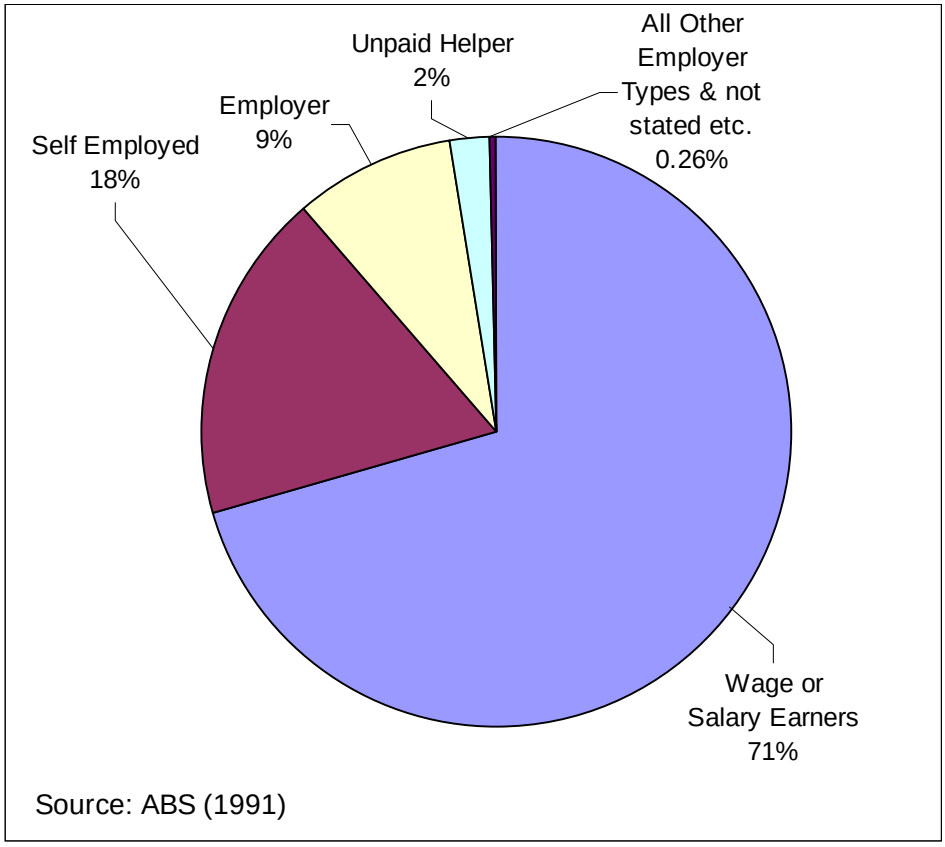


Table 2.16. Employer in LGAs; 1991 Census

LGA Name	1996 LGA Name	Common-wealth Govt Percent	State Territory Govt Percent	Local Govt Percent	Private Sector Percent	All other Employers & not stated etc.
Albert (S)		2.8	07.1	1.7	82.4	6.0
Allora (S)	Warwick	2.3	10.1	3.0	79.7	4.9
Beaudesert (S)		6.2	9.2	2.7	76.3	5.6
Biggenden (S)		1.0	20.3	4.3	68.7	5.7
Boonah (S)		3.0	13.6	4.4	74.5	4.5
Brisbane (C)		6.6	16.3	1.5	70.2	5.4
Bundaberg (C)		2.2	13.0	2.4	76.4	6.0
Caboolture (S)		4.8	12.3	2.2	74.3	6.4
Calliope (S)		1.2	13.7	2.5	77.1	5.5
Caloundra (C)		3.2	9.4	2.4	78.5	6.5
Crow's Nest (S)		9.4	11.0	3.2	71.7	4.7
Duaringa (S)		1.3	13.7	2.1	77.3	5.6
Eidsvold (S)		2.9	14.3	5.0	71.8	6.0
Esk (S)		3.1	14.1	4.3	73.3	5.2
Gatton (S)		2.3	13.2	1.9	77.2	5.4
Gayndah (S)		2.4	14.4	2.7	76.3	4.2
Gladstone (C)		2.2	21.8	2.1	68.1	5.8
Glengallan (S)	Warwick	1.6	10.6	0.5	80.4	6.9
Gold Coast (C)		2.7	6.9	1.8	81.9	6.0
Gooburrum (S)	Burnett	1.5	9.2	1.5	81.8	6.0
Gympie (C)	Cooloola	2.4	18.1	3.3	69.6	6.6
Hervey Bay (C)		3.4	11.6	3.0	75.5	6.5
Ipswich (C)	Ipswich	9.8	19.3	2.4	62.3	6.2
Isis (S)		1.9	9.8	3.3	78.9	6.1
Kilcoy (S)		1.8	12.6	3.3	75.3	7.0
Kilkivan (S)		1.2	14.0	5.3	72.7	6.8
Kingaroy (S)		1.8	17.6	2.1	73.1	5.4
Kolan (S)		1.1	15.4	4.9	72.9	5.7
Laidley (S)		3.1	15.5	2.8	71.9	6.7
Logan (C)		4.0	9.9	1.5	78.0	6.6
Maroochy (S)		3.3	10.0	2.5	78.5	5.7
Maryborough (C)		4.8	20.7	2.2	66.6	5.7
Miriam Vale (S)		1.7	14.5	4.5	70.7	8.6
Monto (S)		1.4	14.1	3.2	76.9	4.4
Moreton (S)	Ipswich	6.1	15.9	2.2	70.2	5.6
Mundubbera (S)		1.3	9.2	2.2	81.0	6.3
Murgon (S)		2.0	15.6	6.6	69.8	6.0
Nanango (S)		1.2	17.0	3.0	72.3	6.5
Noosa (S)		2.5	8.6	3.0	79.2	6.7
Perry (S)		4.0	16.1	6.0	69.7	4.2
Pine Rivers (S)		7.2	14.6	2.1	70.6	5.5
Redcliffe (C)		4.8	12.9	2.1	73.7	6.5
Redland (S)		5.0	11.3	2.3	75.8	5.6
Rockhampton (C)		3.8	22.4	2.2	65.9	5.7
Rosalie (S)		7.8	11.8	2.8	73.2	4.4
Rosenthal (S)	Warwick	2.2	13.9	1.8	76.6	5.5
Tiaro (S)		2.6	13.4	3.1	75.1	5.8
Warwick (S)	Warwick	3.1	17.4	2.2	70.7	6.6
Widgee (S)	Cooloola	2.3	13.4	2.4	76.4	5.5
Wondai (S)		1.5	14.6	3.4	74.6	5.9
Woocoo (S)		3.7	15.2	3.0	72.6	5.5
Woongarra (S)	Burnett	2.4	12.9	1.3	77.4	6.0

Source: ABS 1991

Table 2.17. Type of Employer in LGAs; 1991 Census

LGA Name	1996 LGA Name	Wage or Salary Earners Percent	Self Employed Percent	Employer Percent	Unpaid Helper Percent	All Other Employer Types & not stated etc.
Albert (S)		74.9	14.3	9.6	1.1	0.1
Allora (S)	Warwick	54.8	30.4	10.8	3.8	0.2
Beaudesert (S)		74.8	15.1	8.5	1.4	0.2
Biggenden (S)		57.0	31.7	7.8	3.2	0.3
Boonah (S)		64.2	21.8	10.9	2.9	0.2
Brisbane (C)		84.6	8.1	6.6	0.5	0.2
Bundaberg (C)		80.7	9.5	8.7	0.9	0.2
Caboolture (S)		78.5	12.6	7.9	0.8	0.2
Calliope (S)		76.6	13.8	7.9	1.5	0.2
Caloundra (C)		69.5	17.8	11.1	1.4	0.2
Crow's Nest (S)		66.8	20.5	10.8	1.7	0.2
Duaringa (S)		87.4	6.7	5.0	0.7	0.2
Eidsvold (S)		62.8	21.4	10.1	5.5	0.2
Esk (S)		68.4	19.4	9.5	2.5	0.2
Gatton (S)		75.5	14.4	10.3	1.6	0
Gayndah (S)		67.9	18.2	11.3	2.4	0.2
Gladstone (C)		86.1	6.7	6.2	0.7	0.3
Glengallan (S)	Warwick	59.1	26.3	10.1	4.3	0.2
Gold Coast (C)		76.1	13.0	9.8	0.9	0.2
Gooburrum (S)	Burnett	64.2	22.8	11.0	1.8	0.2
Gympie (C)	Cooloola	80.5	9.7	8.4	1.3	0.1
Hervey Bay (C)		67.8	18.5	11.7	1.7	0.3
Ipswich (C)	Ipswich	89.8	5.8	3.9	0.3	0.2
Isis (S)		64.9	21.3	11.1	2.6	0.1
Kilcoy (S)		72.1	16.0	9.2	2.5	0.2
Kilkivan (S)		53.7	32.6	8.5	4.9	0.3
Kingaroy (S)		72.5	17.0	8.6	1.6	0.3
Kolan (S)		58.4	25.5	12.2	3.7	0.2
Laidley (S)		71.7	16.7	9.2	2.2	0.2
Logan (C)		84.2	9.3	5.7	0.6	0.2
Maroochy (S)		70.2	17.2	11.2	1.3	0.1
Maryborough (C)		83.8	8.4	7.0	0.6	0.2
Miriam Vale (S)		55.2	30.2	9.4	4.4	0.8
Monto (S)		50.5	33.3	11.6	4.4	0.2
Moreton (S)	Ipswich	83.7	9.7	5.6	0.8	0.2
Mundubbera (S)		71.2	17.2	9.5	1.8	0.3
Murgon (S)		74.0	16.7	8.0	1.1	0.2
Nanango (S)		65.4	24.3	7.7	2.5	0.1
Noosa (S)		66.9	18.3	13.2	1.4	0.2
Perry (S)		44.0	32.8	12.5	10.0	0.7
Pine Rivers (S)		84.3	8.9	6.1	0.5	0.2
Redcliffe (C)		83.7	9.3	6.3	0.5	0.2
Redland (S)		80.6	10.9	7.6	0.6	0.3
Rockhampton (C)		86.8	06.4	6.1	0.5	0.2
Rosalie (S)		61.3	28.1	7.6	2.9	0.1
Rosenthal (S)	Warwick	58.7	27.2	10.6	3.2	0.3
Tiaro (S)		61.6	25.5	8.4	4.3	0.2
Warwick (S)	Warwick	80.2	10.7	8.3	0.6	0.2
Widgee (S)	Cooloola	65.8	20.3	11.6	2.1	0.2
Wondai (S)		54.4	29.2	9.9	4.3	2.2
Woocoo (S)		67.4	19.8	10.4	2.2	0.2
Woongarra (S)	Burnett	71.9	14.1	12.3	1.5	0.2

Source: ABS 1991

2.3.10 Population Growth

Table 2.20 records the populations in 1986, 1991 and 1996 and rates of change between 1986 and 1991, 1991 and 1996 and 1986 and 1996. It is evident from the maps that crude population numbers are some of the strongest controls between the coast and the inland and the south east and the rest. The population is highly concentrated in the south east corner with an extension north along the coast. This is the most urbanised and settled part of the region. The same pattern is repeated in density of population. The southern inland shires are more densely populated than the more northern inland shires.

It is growth or decline in population that is the most significant indication of economy and potential. The summary table below categorises the types of growth. The categories are not mutually exclusive.

Table 2.18. Categories Of Population Growth

Decline			Population growth			Growth 1986 – 1996
Absolute	**1986–91**	**1991–96**	**Higher growth 1986–91**		**Higher growth 1991–96**	**More than 50% increase over period**
Duaringa	Mundubbera	Perry	Beaudesert	Esk	Brisbane	Beaudesert
Eidsvold	Murgon	Woocoo	Biggenden	Gatton	Bundaberg	Burnett
Monto	Gayndah	Biggenden	Boonah	Logan	Caliope	Caboolture
			Maroochy	Nanango	Cooloola	Crows Nest
			Caboolture	Burnett	Crows Nest	Gold Coast
			Caloundra	Noosa	Gayndah	Hervey Bay
			Gold Coast	Perry	Gladstone	Kolan
			Hervey Bay	Redcliffe	Isis	Laidley
			Ipswich	Redland	Kilkivan	Maroochy
			Kilcoy	Rosalie	Kingaroy	Miriam Vale
			Pine Rivers	Tiaro	Kolan	Noosa
			Rockhampton	Warwick	Laidley	Redland
			Miriam Vale	Woocoo	Maryborough	Tiaro
					Wondai	

Source: ABS 1991 and 1996

Overall, the very high growth is mainly in the coastal shires or places adjacent to the coast. Shires in decline are entirely in the northern inland group. Those that experienced higher growth in the 1991 to 1996 inter-censual period than in 1986 to 1991 are mainly southern and coastal. However these include some, like Gayndah, that were reversing an earlier major decline.

Population decline suggests a stagnant or declining economy, higher unemployment, declining services or a stress on service capacity towards an ultimate decrease. On the other hand those places with very rapid and recent growth are likely to find existing services stretched to cope with the additional population.

High growth areas with the greatest growth in the 1991 to 96 period are Crows Nest, Kolan and Laidley, none of which are coastal, although Toowoomba and Wide Bay/Burnett appear to be newer growth poles. All of the fastest growing shires demonstrated a decrease in growth in the most recent inter censual period. However, this does not mean a significant drop off in numbers. Gold Coast for example added 78 484 between 1986 and 1991 and 73 619 between 1991 and 1996 despite a considerably lower growth rate. In Hervey Bay where the rate of growth fell from 49.4 per cent to 37.3 per cent, the additional populations that were added were 10 207 between 1986 and 1991 and 11 524 during the lower growth period of 1991 and 1996.

Only 14 of the shires show rates of population change between the inter-censual periods that are consistent, plus another four that were reasonably consistently high. It is the inconsistency of the rest that makes population projections difficult to make. The medium series projections from the ABS are summarised below, but in fact, some shires may grow at the high series projection and others at the low projection. As the Gold Coast and Hervey Bay examples above demonstrate, population increase may actually have far more to do with an addition of a population than with a growth rate. The population will keep on increasing even when the growth rates are declining. Certainly the 1996 census figures suggest that the growth in population in south east Queensland is likely to be more gradual in the years ahead than in the rapid growth phase of the late 1980s, but that the additional numbers of people being added may in fact be greater than in the higher growth/lower population period. This will stretch service capacity far more than previous high growth rates. The clearest conclusion of all is that the greatest and most consistent increase in population is happening in major urban areas and especially in the Brisbane/Gold Coast/Noosa/Ipswich/Toowoomba conurbation. The sheer diversity of opportunities in cities will be a greater long term sustainable attraction than local initiatives in the non urban areas.

Table 2.19. Medium Term Population Projections

Social sub region	LGA	Medium series projection 2011
Boonah–Warwick	Beaudesert, Boonah, Warwick	116 240
Brisbane & South East	Gold Coast, Ipswich, Brisbane, Logan, Redland, Redcliffe, Pine Rivers	2 210 200
North Coast and Kilcoy–Woodford	Caboolture, Caloundra, Maroochy, Kilcoy	493 420
Gympie	Noosa, Cooloola, Kilkivan	104 470
Maryborough	Tiaro, Woocoo, Maryborough, Hervey Bay, Biggenden	114 890
Bundaberg	Bundaberg, Burnett, Isis, Kolan	101 940
Builyan–Gladstone	Miriam Vale, Calliope, Gladstone, Rockhampton	124 420
Eidsvold–Monto	Perry, Eidsvold, Monto	3990
Mundubberra–Gayndah	Gayndah, Mundubberra	5380
Murgon–Wondai	Murgon, Wondai	9150
Yarraman–Toowoomba	Nanango, Crows Nest, Rosalie, Kingaroy, Toowoomba	163 660
Gatton–Toogoolawah	Gatton, Laidley, Esk	65 170
Duaringa	Duaringa	10 190

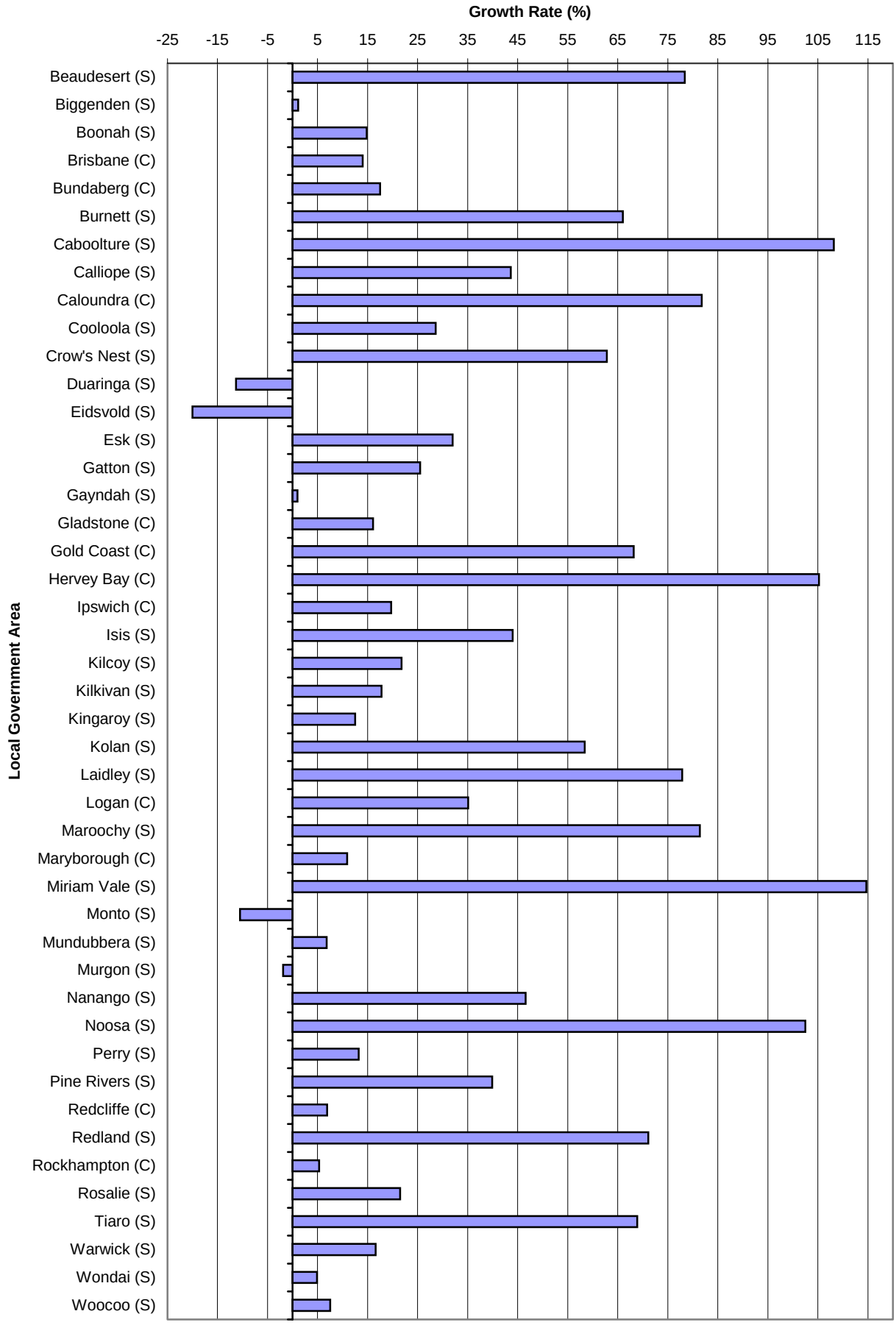
Source: ABS 1996

Table 2.20. Population and Inter-censual Growth Rates

LGA NAME	Total persons 1986	Total persons 1991	Total persons 1996	% rate of change 1986 – 1991	% rate of change 1991 – 1996	% rate of change 1986 – 1996
Beaudesert (S)	26 181	36 349	46 708	38.8	28.5	78.4
Biggenden (S)	1553	1574	1570	1.4	–0.3	1.1
Boonah (S)	5991	6541	6879	9.2	5.2	14.8
Brisbane (C)	707 745	752 960	806 746	6.4	7.1	14.0
Bundaberg (C)	36 473	39 398	42 842	8.0	8.7	17.5
Burnett (S)	12 780	16 947	21 218	32.6	25.2	66.0
Caboolture (S)	47 494	70 052	98 859	47.5	41.1	108.2
Calliope (S)	9720	10 853	13 954	11.7	28.6	43.6
Caloundra (C)	36 486	53 434	66 336	46.5	24.1	81.8
Cooloola (S)	24 770	27 863	31 862	12.5	14.4	28.6
Crow's Nest (S)	5308	6644	8644	25.2	30.1	62.8
Duaringa (S)	10 499	10 255	9311	–2.3	–9.2	–11.3
Eidsvold (S)	1212	1028	970	–15.2	–5.6	–20.0
Esk (S)	10 146	12 175	13 391	20.0	10.0	32.0
Gatton (S)	11 734	13 810	14 730	17.7	6.7	25.5
Gayndah (S)	2887	2856	2916	–1.1	2.1	1.0
Gladstone (C)	22 792	24 202	26 454	6.2	9.3	16.1
Gold Coast (C)	223 070	301 554	375 175	35.2	24.4	68.2
Hervey Bay (C)	20 660	30 867	42 391	49.4	37.3	105.2
Ipswich (C)	105 959	116 620	126 855	10.1	8.8	19.7
Isis (S)	4082	4825	5878	18.2	21.8	44.0
Kilcoy (S)	2577	2951	3139	14.5	6.4	21.8
Kilkivan (S)	2718	2853	3203	5.0	12.3	17.8
Kingaroy (S)	9902	10 395	11 141	5.0	7.2	12.5
Kolan (S)	2649	3018	4196	13.9	39.0	58.4
Laidley (S)	6812	8463	12 116	24.2	43.2	77.9
Logan (C)	117 332	142 738	158 459	21.7	11.0	35.1
Maroochy (S)	61 629	84 442	111 798	37.0	32.4	81.4
Maryborough (C)	22 430	22 977	24 868	2.4	8.2	10.9
Miriam Vale (S)	2017	3139	4331	55.6	38.0	114.7
Monto (S)	3266	3058	2922	–6.4	–4.4	–10.5
Mundubbera (S)	2355	2340	2514	–0.6	7.4	6.8
Murgon (S)	4560	4470	4472	–2.0	0.0	–1.9
Nanango (S)	5326	6735	7810	26.5	16.0	46.6
Noosa (S)	20 328	29 378	41 171	44.5	40.1	102.5
Perry (S)	310	374	351	20.6	–6.1	13.2
Pine Rivers (S)	73 783	87 892	103 192	19.1	17.4	39.9
Redcliffe (C)	44 933	47 799	48 026	6.4	0.5	6.9
Redland (S)	58 501	80 690	100 101	37.9	24.1	71.1
Rockhampton (C)	56 742	59 394	59 732	4.7	0.6	5.3
Rosalie (S)	6615	7295	8035	10.3	10.1	21.5
Tiaro (S)	2518	3294	4252	30.8	29.1	68.9
Warwick (S)	17 127	18 732	19967	9.4	6.6	16.6
Wondai (S)	3785	3819	3971	0.9	4.0	4.9
Woocoo (S)	2700	3429	2902	27.0	–15.4	7.5

Source: ABS 1991 and 1996

Figure 2.14 Population Growth 1986 to 1996 by LGA (ABS 1996)



2.3.11 Health

Doctors per 1000 are highest in the major urban and coastal areas. Yarraman/Toowoomba/Gatton has been poorly served with a rapidly growing population, although there has been some improvement by 1995. The coast is increasing facilities, especially the Brisbane region and North Coast. Some interior shires such as Murgon and Mundubbera increased despite population decline and small numbers of people.

Table 2.21. Hospitals

Sub region	Local Government Area	Public hospitals in LGAs 1995	Public hospitals in sub regions 1995	Public hospital beds available in LGAs 1995
Boonah – Warwick	Beaudesert	1	3	38
	Boonah	1	3	30
	Warwick	1	3	84
Brisbane	Gold Coast	1	19	487
	Ipswich	1	19	310
	Brisbane	1	19	33 351
	Redland	2	19	42
	Redcliffe	1	19	281
	Pine Rivers			
	Logan	1	19	176
North Coast	Caboolture	1	5	120
	Caloundra	2	5	53
	Maroochy	1	5	30
Kilcoy	Kilcoy	1	5	32
Noosa	Noosa	0	1	0
Kilkivan	Kilkivan	0	1	0
Gympie	Cooloola	1	1	128
Maryborough	Tiaro	0	3	0
	Woocoo	0	3	0
	Maryborough	1	3	138
	Hervey Bay	0	3	40
	Biggenden	1	3	29
Kolan – Isis	Kolan	1	3	22
	Isis	1	3	22
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	1	3	98
	Burnett	0	3	0
Builyan – Gladstone	Calliope	1	6	0
	Miriam Vale	0	6	0
	Rockhampton	1	6	275
	Gladstone	1	6	93
Eidsvold – Monto	Eidsvold	1	3	11
	Monto	1	3	21
	Perry	1	3	0
Mundubbera – Gayndah	Mundubbera	1	2	19
	Gayndah	1	2	24
Murgon – Wondai	Murgon	2	4	38
	Wondai	2	4	17
Yarraman – Toowoomba	Crows Nest	0	3	0
	Nanango	1	3	24
	Kingaroy	1	3	31
	Rosalie	0	3	6
Gatton	Gatton	1	3	30
	Laidley	1	3	15
	Esk	1	3	30
Duaringa	Duaringa	3	6	3

Note: Blank cells indicate that data was unavailable.
Source: ABS 1996

Table 2.21a. Hospitals

Sub region	Local Government Area	Public hospital beds available sub region 1995	Private hospitals LGA 1995	Private hospitals sub region 1995
Boonah – Warwick	Beaudesert	152	0	2
	Boonah	152	0	2
	Warwick	152	2	2
Brisbane	Gold Coast	4647	7	37
	Ipswich	310	4	37
	Brisbane	3351	24	37
	Redland	42	0	37
	Redcliffe	281	1	37
	Pine Rivers			
	Logan	176	1	37
North Coast	Caboolture	506	0	4
	Caloundra	53	1	4
	Maroochy	301	3	4
Kilcoy	Kilcoy	32	0	4
Noosa	Noosa	128	1	2
Kilkivan	Kilkivan	128	0	2
Gympie	Cooloola	128	1	2
Maryborough	Tiaro	207	0	1
	Woocoo	207	0	1
	Maryborough	207	1	1
	Hervey Bay	207	0	1
	Biggenden	207	0	1
Kolan – Isis	Kolan	242	0	2
	Isis	242	0	2
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	242	2	2
	Burnett	242	0	2
Builyan – Gladstone	Calliope	370	0	3
	Miriam Vale	370	0	3
	Rockhampton	370	3	3
	Gladstone	370	0	3
Eidsvold – Monto	Eidsvold	370	0	0
	Monto	370	0	0
	Perry	370	0	0
Mundubbera – Gayndah	Mundubbera	43	0	0
	Gayndah	43	0	0
Murgon – Wondai	Murgon	55	0	0
	Wondai	55	0	0
Yarraman – Toowoomba	Crows Nest	424	1	6
	Nanango	424	0	6
	Kingaroy	424	1	6
	Rosalie	424	0	6
Gatton	Gatton	75	0	0
	Laidley	75	0	0
	Esk	75	0	0
Duaringa	Duaringa	375	0	3

Note: Blank cells indicate that data was unavailable.
Source: ABS 1996

Table 2.22. Doctor Ratios

Sub Region	Local Government Area	Doctors/1000 population, 1993	Doctors/ 1000 population 1995
Boonah – Warwick	Beaudesert	.78	.83
	Boonah	.45	.6
	Warwick	1.28	1.09
Brisbane	Gold Coast	1.29	1.63
	Ipswich	1.3	1.27
	Brisbane	1.78	2.06
	Redland	.97	1.3
	Redcliffe	1.25	1.69
	Pine Rivers	.87	1.09
	Logan	.88	1.24
North Coast	Caboolture	.77	1.38
	Caloundra	.79	1.21
	Maroochy	1.04	1.44
Kilcoy	Kilcoy	.33	.99
Noosa	Noosa	1.57	1.76
Kilkivan	Kilkivan	NA	.34
Gympie	Cooloola	1.91	.87
Maryborough	Tiaro	NA	1.2
	Woocoo	NA	.87
	Maryborough	1.06	1.19
	Hervey Bay	.79	1.19
	Biggenden	.61	2.43
Kolan – Isis	Kolan	.65	.65
	Isis	.85	1.48
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	1.43	1.16
	Burnett	.33	1.12
Builyan – Gladstone	Calliope	.59	.6
	Miriam Vale	.35	1.05
	Rockhampton	.85	.9
	Gladstone	..76	.8
Eidsvold – Monto	Eidsvold	NA	2.85
	Monto	.64	.64
	Perry	NA	0
Mundubbera – Gayndah	Mundubbera	.43	2.14
	Gayndah	1.02	2.39
Murgon – Wondai	Murgon	.21	1.07
	Wondai	.74	.49
Yarraman – Toowoomba	Crows Nest	.88	.73
	Nanango	.43	.71
	Kingaroy	.83	1.01
	Rosalie	.26	.53
Gatton	Gatton	.78	.85
	Laidley	.46	.46
	Esk	.62	.62
Duaringa	Duaringa	.28	.38

Source: ABS 1996

2.3.12 Socio-Economic Index For Areas

The SEIFA index is a composite statistic of a large number of socio-economic and demographic statistics and population characteristics. The higher values indicate higher socio-economic status etc. The three values in table 2.23 list the average for the whole region which may be taken as a level against which to assess the sub regions and Local Government Areas. Generally the pattern is that described for individual values already in this report. The highest values are the extreme south east coastal shires, declining northwards and especially north westwards. The SEIFA index includes most of the characteristics already discussed, as well as many additional characteristics.

Table 2.23. SEIFA Index

Sub region	Local Government Area	SEIFA Value for LGA 1991	Average SEIFA Value sub region 1991	Average SEIFA value for region 1991
Boonah – Warwick	Beaudesert	1033.078	1013.471	970.534
	Boonah	993.863	1013.471	970.534
	Warwick		1013.471	970.534
Brisbane	Gold Coast	978.1525	1003.976	970.534
	Ipswich	996.32	1003.976	970.534
	Brisbane	1018.17	1003.976	970.534
	Redlands	1031.805	1003.976	970.534
	Redcliffe	938.499	1003.976	970.534
	Pine Rivers	1069.891	1003.976	970.534
	Logan	994.991	1003.976	970.534
North Coast	Caboolture	976.866	978.346	970.534
	Caloundra	955.085	978.346	970.534
	Maroochy	976.182	978.346	970.534
Kilcoy	Kilcoy	1005.249	978.346	970.534
Noosa	Noosa	959.973	962.024	970.534
Kilkivan	Kilkivan	965.21	962.024	970.534
Gympie	Cooloola	960.888	962.024	970.534
Maryborough	Tiaro	930.776	949.776	970.534
	Woocoo	994.818	949.776	970.534
	Maryborough	951.06	949.776	970.534
	Hervey Bay	918.78	949.776	970.534
	Biggenden	950.141	949.776	970.534
Kolan – Isis	Kolan	933.886	953.195	970.534
	Isis	972.316	953.195	970.534
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	931.574	953.195	970.534
	Burnett	975.004	953.195	970.534
Builyan – Gladstone	Calliope	1011.712	964.406	970.534
	Miriam Vale	894.886	964.406	970.534
	Rockhampton		964.406	970.534
	Gladstone	986.663	964.406	970.534
Eidsvold – Monto	Eidsvold	894.947	945.305	970.534
	Monto	981.488	945.305	970.534
	Perry	959.48	945.305	970.534
Mundubbera – Gayndah	Mundubbera	998.472	990.857	970.534
	Gayndah	983.241	990.857	970.534
Murgon – Wondai	Murgon	869.278	914.0915	970.534
	Wondai	958.905	914.0915	970.534
Yarraman – Toowoomba	Crows Nest	1047.468	951.97	970.534
	Nanango	912.15	951.97	970.534
	Kingaroy	996.134	951.97	970.534
	Rosalie	992.136	951.97	970.534
Gatton	Gatton	1004.54	979.177	970.534
	Laidley	966.718	979.177	970.534
	Esk	953.813	979.177	970.534
Duaringa	Duaringa			970.534

Note: Blank cells indicate that data was unavailable.
Source: ABS 1991

3. CHAPTER THREE SOCIAL VALUES

3.1 SUMMARY

The core objective of this study was to identify the social values associated with forested land held by the population of the South East Queensland RFA region. The study was based on a random sample of 2000 respondents drawn from across 10 regional sectors within the area. The 10 regional sectors included, (i) Beaudesert, (ii) Brisbane, (iii) Builyan, (iv) Bundaberg, (v) Esk, (vi) Gladstone, (vii) Kingaroy, (viii) Maryborough, (ix) North East Coast and (x) the North Coast. The structure of the sampling frame allowed comparisons to be made across each of the 10 sectors, and through proportional weighting of the total sample, inferences could be drawn in relation to the population throughout the SEQ RFA region. Structured telephone interviews were used to assess forest values, the use of State forests and national parks and attitudes towards management planning in native forests.

Beliefs associated with forest management concern, which focused primarily on concern with the management and use of native forests, were highest in the North Coast sector and lowest in the Esk, Kingaroy and Builyan sectors. A significant association was also found between the age of respondents and forest management concern, with respondents between 20 and 29 years of age having the highest levels of forest management concern and with levels of forest management concern gradually reducing amongst those respondents over 30 years of age. Forest management concern was high in both households with and without employees in forest and forest related industries, however those respondents who were members of households with no forest industry employees had comparatively higher levels of concern.

The intrinsic value orientation relates to belief statements associated with the intrinsic non-use value of forests, including their inherent and aesthetic values and the importance of protection and preservation. In the SEQ RFA region, high levels of intrinsic value were found within the population, with these values being relatively higher in the North Coast and North East Coast sectors when compared to other sectors. Although intrinsic values were high in households with and without household members employed in forest related industries, respondents from households with no forest industry employees had relatively higher levels of intrinsic value that respondents from households with forest industry employees.

The extrinsic value orientation relates beliefs associated with the value of forests for human use and consisted of beliefs associated with the importance of employment over the protection of native forests and the economic value of native forests through timber production. This value orientation was found to be highest in the Builyan and Kingaroy sectors and lowest in the North Coast, Brisbane and Beaudesert sectors. As might be expected, respondents from households with forest

industry employees reported relatively higher levels of this value orientation than respondents from households with no forest industry employees.

The entire consultant's report *Social and Forest Values of the Community within the South East Queensland RFA Region* has been included as Appendix 2 of this report.

4. CHAPTER FOUR STAKEHOLDER ISSUES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The key stakeholder groups in the Regional Forest Agreement are:

- timber industry and employees
- conservationists
- Aboriginal communities
- local governments
- apiarists
- forest graziers
- farm foresters
- forest bases tourism operators
- recreation interests
- mining industry
- flora collectors
- forest dependent communities

For ease of reference, their issues of concern have been grouped into the following categories:

- conservation
- employment
- economic
- community vitality
- land tenure
- timber supply
- cultural heritage
- consultation
- access to forests
- forest management

Not all of the stakeholder groups have interests which can be easily categorised into all of these areas. Therefore only those categories which relate to the concerns of each of the stakeholder groups have been included in the illustrative diagrams which follow.

4.2 METHODS

The methods used to collect information for this chapter included surveys of:

- hardwood mills and their employees
- hardwood logging contractors and their employees
- forest graziers and bee keepers and their employees
- local governments in the region
- and farm foresters.

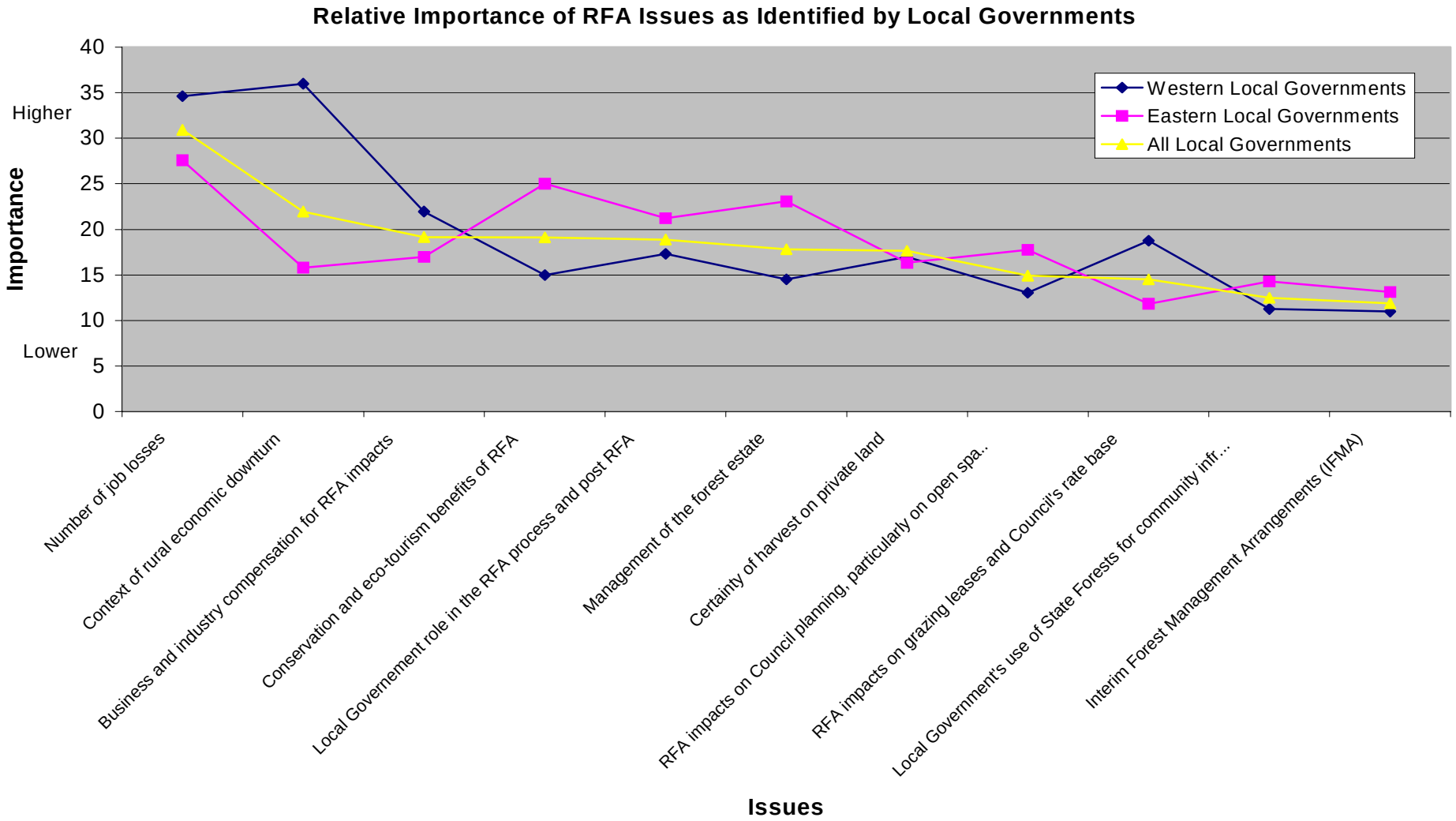
These surveys are attached as appendices.

The surveys included 'open ended' questions which encouraged general comments and qualitative statements from respondents. This qualitative data has been analysed and a summary of the results is an input to this section. In addition to discussion with stakeholder peak organisations on the SEQ RFA Reference Panel, several community meetings were held and focus groups conducted involving individuals and different stakeholder groups. A forum of the SEQ regions' member Councils of the Local Government Association of Queensland was also held as part of the issue scoping process. Additional data was collected through interviews.

As part of the process of consultation for the CRA, a forum of the Local Government Association of Queensland was conducted. At this forum, several key issues for local governments were presented and developed. They were:

- local government's use of State forests for community infrastructure works like dams and water treatment plants
- business and industry compensation for RFA impacts
- context of the rural economic downturn
- RFA impacts on council planning, particularly on open space and recreation
- no job losses
- conservation and eco-tourism benefits of the RFA
- RFA impacts on grazing leases and council's rate base
- management of the forest estate
- Interim Forest Management Arrangements
- the role of local government in the RFA process and post-RFA
- the certainty of harvest on private land.

In the local government survey, which was conducted after the forum, local governments were asked to prioritise these issues. Of the 41 surveys sent out, 23 were returned. Of those returned, 13 were from shires which are inland. The remaining 10 were from shires which border the coast. Making a distinction between these two kinds of shires was found to be useful for understanding the differences in their responses. In the figure which follows, the relative importance of these issues has been graphed to show the responses of the local governments from the region as a whole, as well as responses from eastern local governments (those which border the coast) and western local governments (those which do not border the coast).


Relative Importance of RFA Issues as Identified by Local Governments
Importance
Higher
Lower
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
Western Local Governments
Eastern Local Governments
All Local Governments
Number of job losses
Context of rural economic downturn
Business and industry compensation for RFA impacts
Conservation and eco-tourism benefits of RFA
Local Governement role in the RFA process and post RFA
Management of the forest estate
Certainty of harvest on private land
RFA impacts on Council planning, particularly on open spa...
RFA impacts on grazing leases and Council's rate base
Local Government's use of State Forests for community infr...
Interim Forest Management Arrangements (IFMA)
Issues

4.3 STAKEHOLDER ISSUES

Timber industry

Conservation
- concern about ensuring a sustainable resource for the future.

Employment
- concern about the possible need to change occupation should jobs in the timber industry become scarce
- concern about a negative changes in work conditions due to instability of industry
- concern about loss of employment
- concern regarding lack of job security
- people unsure as to whether they have security enough to start a family
- the threat of closing up forests causes anxiety over possibility of job losses
- no employment advancement opportunities
- instability in industry because of people moving away or changing employment.

Community vitality
- towns are held back because of an uncertain future
- the towns' survival is reliant on the timber industry
- relocation of workers would mean a diminishing population
- schools, shops, all feel pressure of diminishing population due to the general economic downturn in rural communities.
- stagnation of community due to low job security
- young people face the prospects of no employment and are forced to leave town and their families to find employment. As a result some small timber towns are dying
- concern over community disharmony.

Economic concerns
- uncertainty means that management of mills are hesitant to invest and work conditions will not improve
- mills close because governments reduce timber quotas
- travel further to work due to mill closure
- lessening incomes
- small towns have little capacity to employ when mills close
- value of assets in timber based towns may diminish.

Forest Management concerns
- concern about wildfires and lack of good fire management
- decisions about public land affect private management as well.

Cultural Heritage
- for many workers in the timber industry there is a long historical association between themselves, their families and the area with the timber industry extending to the pioneering colonisers of the area as much as 120 years ago

- sense that it would be a shame to end milling when resources are well managed and still abundant.

Apiary issues

Conservation concerns
- concern that areas allocated to forestry will be heavily logged because other forests are in reserves with forestry sites then becoming useless to apiarist.

Forest Management concerns
- concern that too much logging (particularly of ironbark) affects honey production
- concern about getting fires wrong and burning too hot.
- pine plantations mean that floral resources are limited.

Access to forests
- there have been problems accessing sites in State forests due to locked gates
- putting State forests into reserves reduces available apiary sites. Some apiarists use State forests for approximately 80 per cent of the year
- Many apiarists have to travel great distances to get to useable State forests to make their business viable

Farm Foresters' issues

Conservation
- farm foresters are concerned that it be pointed out that farm forestry can contribute positively to the environment. This can be through:
- planting trees as a means to deal with erosion
- planting trees for windbreaks
- contributing to a reduction in pollution; creating clean air
- protecting and creating habitat for native fauna
- Gaia, or a respect for ecological holism
- planting trees for cattle and other grazing animals to provide shade and respite and shelter from frosts.

Economic
- investment in farm forestry requires a view to long term returns because of the time it takes for trees to grow.
- the lack of satisfactory return from sale of trees because of the DPI monopoly over the market.
- the sense that the industry of farm forestry is vulnerable to external forces including, lobbying from green activists preventing them from harvesting, the possibility that the crop could be destroyed by fire and the lack of assured right of harvest
- under the current DPI joint venture agreement, land rental payment is not paid to owner until the timber is finally harvested 30 years later. This is not encouraging for potential timber growers who may need some immediate financial return.
- DPI monopoly on timber prices does not allow farm foresters to compete in a free market.
- eco-tourism projects are a possible offshoot of farm forestry projects.

- possibility for the sale of trees at advanced stages to landscapers.

Consultation
- a feeling of lack of inclusion in the process of developing the RFA
- a feeling that the farm forestry survey was a very surface attempt at consultation
- a feeling that the agreement is being developed in secrecy
- frustration and disillusionment that input does not lead to action – despite participation in surveys, meetings and research, the issues raised have not been resolved..

Mining interests issues

Access to forests
- Concerned about maintaining access for mineral exploration and mining, particularly in areas of moderate to high prospectivity.

Economic
- Maintaining economically viable mines whilst respecting the conservation and cultural values of any given area.

Local Government

Conservation concerns
- concern that reduced timber supply would mean that other non-renewable resources would be used.
- protecting environmental values as highly important.
- concern about a possible increase in pressure on privately owned forests.
- eco-tourism is seen as an important industry to some local governments, particularly those on the coast

Employment
- concern for timber workers whose jobs may be threatened and hence be less likely to be able to contribute to the councils revenue base

Community vitality
- concern that there may be a population reduction due to people relocating to find work.
- concern that council provided services and infrastructure would be reduced if revenue bases collapsed due job losses

Consultation
- feeling that community consultation and consultation with local governments has been inadequate

Land tenure
- concern about the continued viability of state forests being used by local governments for infrastructure works such as dams

Economic concerns
- land values could be negatively affected by economic downturn as a result of unemployment levels increasing
- concern for businesses who are reliant on the flow of income generated by the timber industry
- possible increase in tourism in the area – requiring different kinds of services to be provided
- concern that revenue derived from quarrying activity may be lost if access to forests for this purpose is denied
- concern that greater expense will be incurred for road building if quarrying activity ceases.

Forest Management concerns
- weed and pest control programs would be difficult to implement if large areas of forests are in reserves.
- concerns about fire management of forests in reserves

Timber Supply
- concern that reduced availability of timber would lead to an increase in prices.
- concern that sufficient supply be available for the needs of the building industry in many local government areas
- farmers are reliant on timber supply for fencing etc.

Tourism

Conservation concerns
- active forms of recreation can damage the environment and lessen the perceived quality of an area to visitors. Tourist activities in NPs are restricted to passive activities including walking; passive recreational uses of forested areas account for the vast majority of tourist activities in forested areas.

Employment
- employment reliant on supply of aesthetically pleasing forests.

Economic concerns
- projected increases in tourism in the SEQ region would indicate that there needs to be an increase in the supply of NP type areas for tourists to visit.

Forest Management concerns
- dislike for plantation pine as this holds little attraction for tourists. Native and old growth forests of most appeal

Cultural Heritage
- sites of cultural heritage may have value for tourism and should be protected

Access to forests
- for recreation, a wider range of activities are presently allowable in State forests than in national parks, including horse riding, mountain bike riding and driving of 4WDs. Access to State forests is useful for these activities.

Graziers' issues

Forest Management
- graziers would like to be able to burn forestry land when burning freehold in order to make their burning effective.
- there is a need for effective management of all forests; forest management should be seen in terms of catchment areas.

Land Tenure
- many graziers have leasehold tenure over their properties. There is anxiety over the uncertainty of continuation of leases from the state if the RFA commits more land to reservation status.

Access to Forests
- cattle in some cases graze on State forest land. If forests become national parks, graziers will not be able to use the land for this function.
- concern that a stop to logging in State forests will mean that roads which were maintained by the timber trucks will no longer be maintained consequently reducing access to areas of State forest.

Employment
- for many, change of land tenure would affect the viability of their livelihood as graziers.

Timber supply
- graziers are reliant on timber supply for fence posts etc.

Conservationists' issues

Conservation
- protecting biodiversity
- the protection of rainforest ecosystems in particular because of their outstanding biogeographical significance
- concern about the importance of protecting aquatic habitats
- concern about protecting remaining old growth forests
- concerned that reserve areas should be linked so as to provide corridors for fauna.

Forest Management
- concerned that forests be managed to ensure the maintenance of their carbon sink capacity and to minimise the emission of greenhouse gases from the forests
- forests need to be managed within a catchment framework

Timber supply
- An expansion in plantation estate would be a way of ensuring timber supply

Forest Dependent Communities

Access to forests
- concern about continued ability to access forests for work purposes
- concern about forest access for recreation purposes

Conservation Concerns
- concern about protecting local ecosystems while maintaining a sustainable resource
- concern that forests be understood in terms of catchment rather than tenure

Forest Management
- concern about fire management of forests in reserve systems
- concern about controlling of weeds and feral animal populations in reserve areas of forest

Community Vitality
- shops, schools and businesses in forest dependent communities are all dependent on access to forests

Consultation
- concern that consultation has not been adequate and that decisions have already been made

Economic concerns
- economic dependence on forest based industries means that communities could face a significant economic
- concern that the value of local assets (particularly in real estate) may decline
- concern that compensation for negative impacts of RFA would be inadequate

Employment
- concern about job loss
- concern for job security
- concern about work conditions

Land Tenure
- concern that a change in land tenure of forests may impact on forest access

Cultural Heritage
- concern for protecting the cultural heritage values associated with the long established forest industries of the region

Indigenous Interests

Conservation
- concern that forests be managed to protect their conservation values as identified by traditional owners

Economic
- that co-management of forests and their resources be undertaken with traditional owners
- that access to State forests by Aboriginal groups for economic and employment opportunities such as forest grazing and training in cattle management is maintained

Community Vitality
- traditional owners must be able to exercise their native title rights to fishing, hunting and other activities on forested lands

Land Tenure
- that native title has not been extinguished on areas of state forest

Cultural Heritage
- concern that sites and areas of cultural heritage significance be properly managed in co-operation with traditional owners
- that cultural heritage considerations be part of the sustainable management of forests into the future

Consultation
- the SEQ RFA has not properly consulted traditional owners on the many interests they have in the forests of the region

Access to Forests
- that traditional owners access to forests for exercising their native title rights be maintained

Forest Management
- that Aboriginal groups be partners in the management of the public forest estate

Flora Collectors

Access to Forests
- concern about continued ability to access state forests for resource security and business certainty
- these operators often maintain roads in State forests which are available to other users, these will not be maintained by their industry if no access to flora

Conservation Concerns
- they operate to a strict Code of Practice which was developed by the industry and has been accredited by the Commonwealth and State environmental agencies
- environmental sustainability is intrinsically linked to commercial sustainability
- conservation reserves may not protect the values they are designed to protect as there has been less resources for the management of national parks in the past and national parks tenure may not protect environmental values

Forest Management
- good working relationships with Department of Primary Industries–Foresty and Department of Environment to ensure the forests are managed for environmental and economic sustainability
- concern that this management of forests will decline if productive uses are excluded

- may trade off certain areas of higher conservation value for other areas for continued access to foliage
- desire to co-operate with other forest users
- if it happens, leases should be phased out over years, not revoked overnight at signing of the RFA

Employment
- major and growing employer
- have taken people off the dole and trained and employed them
- staff are trained in environmental sustainability guidelines and practices for flora collection
- may be able to take up any slack in employment from any changes in the timber industry

Consultation
- desire to be consulted in RFA process

Economic Concerns
- major investment decisions currently being deferred because of uncertainty of the RFA
- these operators are employment generators which has multiplier effects for many Sunshine Coast and other communities through wages, business expenditure
- low turn over of staff and growing staff numbers
- compensation in the RFA appears to only be for the timber industry and their employees and not other commercial forest users and their employees

Community Vitality
- as a major and growing employer, contribute to the vitality and viability of many Sunshine Coast and other communities

Land Tenure
- concern that changes in tenure will impact upon their access to foliage

5. CHAPTER FIVE: FOREST USER PROFILE

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The forest user profile provides some insight into the demographic features of those people who are highly dependent on forests for their livelihood. The profile also highlights some of the key issues for this group of people. Forest users for the purpose of this chapter include:

- timber processing workers
- forest contractors
- apiarists
- graziers
- flora collectors
- DPI foresters.

5.2 FOREST USER PROFILE

Table 5.1 provides the profiles of various forest users including employees of the timber industry, forest contractors, apiarists and graziers. The profiles for timber processing industry employees and forest contractors are based on large sample counts and would reasonably reflect the population characteristics of employees within each of these industry groups. The employee profile of apiarists and graziers are based on smaller sample sizes and as such some caution is required when interpreting these profiles.

In general, the employee profiles for timber processing industry employees and forest contractor employees are reasonably similar. The most significant difference between the two groups was in relation to home ownership, where a large percentage of timber processing industry employees rented their home when compared to forest industry contractors. Such figures may be indicative of a perceived lack of stability in the timber industry that might account for a reluctance to invest in real estate.

An examination of the employee profiles across the four industry groups shows the mean age of timber processing and forest contractors to be 37 years and 39 years respectively, with the mean age of apiarists being 48 years and the mean age of graziers being 54 years. Older forest users are perhaps more vulnerable to changes than younger people who may have better prospects if they had to retrain or find employment elsewhere.

Of particular interest is that approximately 50 per cent of apiarists were employed part time in their business, working an average of 20 hours per week. This is in comparison to timber processing industry employees where 11 per cent were employed part time and where only 6 per cent of forest contractor employees were employed part time.

Timber processing industry and forest contractor employees had worked for their current business for approximately 10 years, while apiarists had worked for their business for approximately 15 years and graziers 30 years. These figures indicate that most forest users view their occupation as being a long term activity.

Forty percent of timber industry and forest contractor employees were found to have left school at year 10, with 12 per cent of industry employees and 10 per cent of contractor employees also having left school at year 9. Relatively low levels of education also contribute to a lower capacity to adapt to change in employment.

Amongst timber processing industry and forest contractor employees, 17 per cent and 18 per cent respectively had previously had to move town to retain their employment within the industry, with the majority of employees having moved from town to town on two previous occasions.

In relation to the employment status of the partner of those surveyed, 60 per cent of timber industry employees had a partner in employment, with 35 per cent of partners being in full time employment and 25 per cent being in part time employment. Amongst these employees, 25 per cent of employees had partners who worked in the same industry as themselves.

Across all forest industries the mean family size was approximately three, with the majority of employees having either `most' or `all' family members living in the same town as the employee. It is evident that the social networks for many of these people are closely correlated with the town community.

An analysis of the lifecycle age profiles shows that amongst timber industry and forest contractor employees the majority were young to middle age families with a high percentage of primary school aged children. In contrast apiarists had a large percentage of pre-retirement families, while graziers had a high percentage of pre-retirement and elderly families.

Table 5.1 shows the mean forest value scores for each of the four values and belief dimensions for the general population, which have been reported in the Social Values chapter (Ch.3). As might be expected, the general population reports higher levels of intrinsic value than is evident across all forest industry employees, while forest industry employees report, again as might be expected, significantly higher levels of extrinsic use values. Forest industry employees also report higher dependency of their town or area on the timber industry when compared to respondents from the general population.

Table 5.1 also shows that across all forest industry employees the most preferred characteristics about the town or area in which they lived were that they liked the `people who lived there' and the `lifestyle'. This data reinforces the importance of local culture and locally based social networks to forest users.

The following text boxes provide a brief overview of some of the key characteristics of apiarists, graziers, timber processors and forest contractors.

APIARISTS' PROFILE

- The average age of apiarists surveyed was 47 years
- The average number of years that apiarists have worked in the industry sector is 19 years
- 20 per cent of apiarists have moved town to retain employment in the industry
- 25.9 per cent of apiarists received only primary level education
- 47.8 per cent have partners who work in the same industry
- The average number of children in an apiarists' family is three
- 46.4 per cent of apiarists have all of their family living in the same town as they do
- 30.5 per cent of apiarists' families fit into the pre-retirement age bracket
- 48.1 per cent of apiarists indicated that most of their friends live in the same town as they do.

GRAZIERS' PROFILE

- The average age of graziers surveyed is 54 years
- The average number of years that graziers have worked in the industry sector is 31 years
- 38.5 per cent of graziers received year 10 level education
- 85.7 per cent have partners who work in the same industry
- 23.1 per cent indicated that all their family lives in the same town as they do
- The average number of children in a grazier's amily is three
- 34.2 per cent have 'pre-retirement' or 'elderly' families
- 66.7 per cent indicated that most of their friends live in the same town as they do.

TIMBER PROCESSING WORKERS' PROFILE

- The average age of timber workers is 37 years
- The average number of years that timber workers have worked in the industry sector is 12 and a half years
- 16.6 per cent of timber workers have moved town to retain employment in the industry sector
- 39.1 per cent of timber workers received year ten level education
- The average number of children in a timber workers' family is three
- 34.5 per cent have all their family living in the same town
- 24.7 per cent of workers have partners working in the same industry
- 29.9 per cent have families in the young to middle families bracket with a high percentage of primary school aged children
- 48.3 per cent indicated that most of their friends live in the same town as the worker
- The average wage for a timber mill worker is $23,700.00 (Economic Survey of Log processing facilities in the South-East region of Queensland, 1998).

FOREST CONTRACTORS' PROFILE

- The average age of forest contractors is 39 years
- The average number of years that forest contractors have worked in the industry sector is 13 and a half years
- 18.1 per cent of forest contractors have moved towns to retain employment in the industry.

- 38.3 per cent of forest contractors received year 10 level education
- 19.4 per cent have partners who work in the same industry
- The average number of children in a forest contractors' family is three
- 29.9 per cent have all their family living in the same town as they do
- 27.5 per cent have families in the young to middle families bracket with a high percentage of primary school aged children
- 48.8 per cent indicated that most of their friends live in the same town as they do

Flora collectors and DPI–Forestry staff were not specifically dealt with in Table 5.1. Their particular concerns will be dealt with below.

Flora collectors are highly dependent on the resources presently found in State forests. Flora collectors seek to use ecologically sustainable foliage harvesting methods to manage flora resources. Up to 80 per cent of the flora collected is taken from State forests and as such, flora collectors are reliant upon access to state forests in order to ensure that their income is secure.

The Department of Primary Industries–Forestry employ a number of staff who are directly or partly involved in managing and administering the native forest estate on behalf of the State Government. The public sector staff potentially effected by the SEQ RFA must be considered in the social assessment for the SEQ RFA. The 'Post Impact Studies Analysis' Report (SE5.1) found that the different treatment of private and public sector employees similarly affected by changes in state forest use can contribute to employee stress and conflict within employee groups and communities.

Table 5.1. Profile of Forest Industry Employees

Characteristics	Timber processing	Forest contractors	Apiarists	Graziers
Sample Size	352	207	29	15
Mean age of employee	37.2	38.7	47.8	54.1
Percent males	85.7	85.9	92.3	83.3
Percent females	14.3	14.1	7.7	16.7
Employment				
Percent full employment	89.4	94.5	53.6	78.6
Percent part time employment	10.6	5.5	46.4	14.3
Mean hours per week worked	28.6	34.5	20.2	12.5
Mean number of years working for current business	9.5	9.5	14.8	29.6
Mean number of years working in industry sector	12.6	13.6	19.1	31.1
Percent who have only worked in current industry sector	61.2	59.1	56.0	54.5
Percent who have moved town to retain employment in industry	16.6	18.1	20.0	0.0
Median number of town moves to retain employment in industry	2.0	2.2	1.0	0.0
Home Ownership Characteristics				
Mean number of years resident in current town	21.4	20.9	26.4	34.2
Home Ownership *(percent)*				
Rent home	44.6	32.7	14.8	8.3
Own the home	24.3	34.2	70.4	83.3
Have a mortgage	31.1	33.2	14.8	8.3
Highest Level of Education *(percent)*				
Primary School	6.5	7.5	25.9	15.4
Year 8	7.1	7.0	3.7	7.7
Year 9	12.4	10.9	3.7	7.7
Year 10	39.1	38.3	22.2	38.5
Year 11	3.8	5.5	3.7	0.0
Year 12	12.6	10.4	3.7	7.7
Trade of TAFE certificate	14.1	13.9	14.8	15.4
Degree or diploma	4.4	6.5	22.2	7.7
Marital Status *(percent)*				
Married or de facto	70.8	76.4	75.0	85.7
Single	29.2	23.6	25.0	14.3
Partner's Employment Characteristics *(percent)*				
Full time	35.0	32.9	27.3	30.0
Part time	24.5	31.6	40.9	10.0
Not employed	40.5	35.5	31.8	50.0
Percent with partner employed in same industry as employee	24.7	19.4	47.8	85.7
Family Characteristics				
Mean family size	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2
Percent of employees indicating family in same town as employee				
None	10.3	10.3	7.1	23.1
Some	27.3	29.4	21.4	23.1
Most	27.9	30.4	25.0	30.8
All	34.5	29.9	46.4	23.1
Lifecycle Age Profile *(percent)*				
0–4 years (pre-school)	6.0	9.0	2.4	15.8
5–12 years (primary school)	13.9	15.8	11.0	13.2
13–17 years (high school)	8.1	10.5	13.4	2.6
18–24 years (young singles/couples)	12.8	10.0	9.8	2.6

25–39 years	(young/middle families)	29.9	27.5	13.4	26.3
40–49 years	(mature families)	16.4	14.9	14.6	5.3
50–64 years	(pre-retirement)	11.1	10.0	30.5	15.8
65+	(elderly)	1.9	2.4	4.9	18.4
Recreation, Leisure and Other Social Activities					
Number of community groups or organisations actively involved in		2.2	2.1	2.2	3.6
Percent of employees indicating friends in same town as employee					
None		2.3	1.5	0.0	0.0
Some		37.4	40.0	29.6	33.3
Most		48.3	48.8	48.1	66.7
All		12.1	9.8	22.2	0.0
Frequency of Visiting State Forests or National Parks (percent)					
Once a month or more		11.0	10.1	30.8	0.0
Once every three months		11.6	13.1	15.4	8.3
Once every six months		13.1	12.6	7.7	25.0
Once a year		9.6	12.6	3.8	0.0
Never		54.6	51.8	42.3	66.7
Forest Values *(mean composite scores)*[1]					
Intrinsic Values (population mean = 1.76)		1.90	1.99	1.95	1.92
Extrinsic Values (population mean =2.42)		1.85	1.89	2.08	1.92
Forest Management Concern (population mean = 2.00)		2.24	2.37	1.96	2.23
Dependency on forest industries (population mean = 3.09)		1.61	1.76	2.69	2.32
Preferred Characteristics of Employee Town or Area of Residence *(percent)*					
The people who live here		64.7	54.5	53.8	58.3
The lifestyle		71.5	77.2	61.5	83.3
The employment opportunities		22.8	16.8	11.5	16.7
Its isolation or remoteness		17.8	14.9	19.2	8.3
The scenic beauty of the area		33.8	40.6	42.3	66.7
The quality of the environment		33.8	33.7	34.6	66.7
The climate		38.6	51.0	53.8	66.7
Its closeness to my work		79.5	70.3	61.5	58.3
Access to community services and facilities		33.5	33.7	53.8	75.0
The availability of recreation opportunities		32.9	33.2	23.1	25.0

Note: [1]*Forest values are compared to population values as described in EBC (1998), Social and Forest Values of the Community Within the South East Queensland RFA Region.*
Forest value scales are represented by (1) strongly agree, (2) agree, (3) disagree and (4) strongly disagree.
Source: *Fenton, M. EBC (1998).*

6. CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION AND FUTURE USE OF DATA.

6.1 CONCLUSION

The regional social profile report has focused on providing for the entire SEQ RFA region a baseline demographic profile, an examination of the range of social values held by communities and a brief overview of the service delivery capacity.

The report has highlighted that the SEQ RFA region is highly diverse with a range of communities exhibiting different characteristics, which potentially may result in a diversity of responses to changes in forest use and management across the SEQ RFA region. Similarly there is a diverse, and sometimes competing, range of stakeholder interests and values regarding the use and management of state forests.

The analysis within the regional social profile has indicated that the region is broadly made up of two distinct areas that are the eastern or coastal areas and the western or inland areas. The western or inland areas in comparison to the eastern or coastal areas demonstrate higher levels of employment in agriculture, forestry and labouring sectors with lower levels of education and vocational qualifications, income, youth population and population growth. The western areas, particularly the northwest, have the lowest rates of service delivery capacity. Further to this, communities in the western or inland areas place greater importance in state forest for their extrinsic values or the value of forests for their human use particularly timber production.

The regional social profile forms part of a range of reports for the 'assessment or data gathering phase' of the RFA. Some of the socio-demographic data used in this report will also be used in the 'integration or option development phase' of the RFA. Potentially some of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data presented in this report may form part of a social index, which is being developed for use during the development of draft RFA options. In addition to this, the baseline data used in the regional social profile will also be used during the 'social impact assessment phase' after draft RFA options have been developed. This baseline data will be used to assist in predicting the type and range of potential social impacts which may occur as a result of changes in forest use and management.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Project SE 5.2 Specification

CRA/RFA PROJECT SPECIFICATION

PROJECT NAME: **Regional Social Profile Analysis**

PROJECT IDENTIFIER: **SE5.2**

LOCATION/EXTENT: **SEQ bioregion and contiguous Local Government areas**

ORGANISATION/S: **DPIE–SAU DNR–CRA**

CONTACT OFFICERS: **Dr Sheridan Coakes, Ms Laurel Johnson**

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80 Meiers Road, Block C
Indooroopilly Qld 4068

ph: **(07) 38969601**
email: **johnsol@dpi.qld.gov.au**
fax: **(07) 3896 9858**

LINKAGES/DEPENDENCIES: **Linked to SE5.1, SE5.3 and PI5.1 No critical dependencies**

TYPE OF STUDY: **Social Assessment**

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1. **OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT**

- To develop a broad scale regional profile for the South East forest region.
- To develop profiles of service sectors within the region.

- To identify and survey groups who have a dependence upon forest resources within the region
- To conduct a community survey of the region which assesses social values and community perceptions in relation to the use of the forested land, including recreational use of forested areas.

2. BACKGROUND

This project will provide an extensive statistical profile, using current databases, of the South East Queensland forest region. Settlement geography, socio-demographic and socio-economic statistics will be collected and analysed. In addition, detailed profiles will be developed for service sectors such as education, health, housing, transport and recreation. Furthermore, an extensive employment profile including industry disagreggation as feasible will be developed, in conjunction with the economic assessment, of the RFA area. This profiling work will assist in the selection and analysis of potential case study areas in Project SE 5.3.

3. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The project will cover the SEQ bioregion and contiguous Local Government Areas. Given the size of the area and the breadth of the task, data will primarily be collected at the Local Government level.

4. METHODOLOGY

This project will involve the collection of socio-demographic and economic data within the region using ABS and IRDB databases and other data sources. This data is very useful in preparing historical backgrounds of areas under assessment, examining the state of the economy and assessing the general socio-demographic nature of the area. It will also assist in the identification of the geographic distribution of forest related businesses in order to identify social case study areas in SE 5.3.

In addition, information on community infrastructure thresholds will be collated from relevant state agencies. For example, the Education Department in Brisbane would be contacted to determine thresholds for rural community schools.

Cross-sectional surveys of occupational groups dependent on forests such as mill employees, mining employees, logging and transport contractors, graziers and other forest users (that is, apiarists, seed collectors, wildflower pickers, tourist operators etc.) will be conducted.

A general community study will be conducted across the region. This will include a survey of a random sample of the population to elicit their views of forests and forest use.

5. CRITICAL PATH

Outcomes/outputs

- A socio-economic profile of the SEQ region including contiguous Local Government Areas.
- Spatial representation of SEQ community perceptions of the social value of the forests of SEQ.
- Collection and analysis of data for occupational groups dependent on the forests.
- Enhanced understanding of the links and dependencies between particular forest areas and communities.

- A critique of the methodology and data.

Reporting

- Monthly reporting of project progress to the Technical Committee.
- Regular reporting of project progress to Project Manager CRA Qld.
- Draft report to Technical Committee.

Milestones (*) and Timetable

Task/Description	***Duration (w,d)***	***Earliest/ Actual Start***	***Actual Finish***	***Task Dependencies***	***Who***	***Linked to Payment Yes/No Amount***
Identify data needs and report format	8 days					
Design, undertake and analyse sample telephone survey of SEQ community *	6 weeks					
Survey Occupational Groups *	3 weeks					
Collect and analyse ABS, IRDB and other published data.	2 weeks					
Liaise with Government agencies for services info and infrastructure capacity and thresholds	2 weeks					
Prepare draft Regional Social Profile *	2 weeks					
Circulate draft profile to key agencies *	2 weeks					
Finalise Report *	1 week					

6. BUDGET DETAILS

Project Funded by:

Commonwealth Cash	$50,000 (consultant to undertake sample survey of SEQ community and geocode results for GIS coverage)
Commonwealth (in kind)	$7,500.00
Queensland Cash	$20,000.00
Queensland (in kind)	$14,500.00
TOTAL BUDGET	$92,000.00

7. PAYMENT DETAILS

Consultant will be paid per contract for consultancy.

8. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

- Project completed in a timely manner
- Project outcomes are useable in other social assessment projects
- Project outcomes add value to the integration of social values in CRA
- Surveys undertaken as part of this project represent statistically significant samples
- Relevant sectors including industry and community are represented in the surveys and data

9. QUALITY CONTROL

- Regular project reporting to Socio-Economic Technical Committee and CRA Queensland team
- Peer review and guidance from the Social Impact Assessment Unit of the Queensland Department of Families, Youth and Community Care

Appendix 2 Social and Forest Values of the Community within the South East Queensland RFA Region

Prepared by: **Environment and Behaviour Consultants**, Townsville, January, 1998.

Appendix 3 Local Government Survey.

SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND REGIONAL
FOREST AGREEMENT (SEQ RFA)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY

YOUR COUNCIL WOULD HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED AN INFORMATION KIT ABOUT THE SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND REGIONAL FOREST AGREEMENT (SEQ RFA). THIS SURVEY RELATES TO THE SEQ RFA AND IS INTENDED TO COLLECT INFORMATION FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO ASSIST IN THE ASSESSMENT OF POSSIBLE IMPACTS OF THE SEQ RFA ON COMMUNITIES.

THE SURVEY QUESTIONS RELATE TO:

POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF THE SEQ RFA, AND
ISSUES SURROUNDING THE SEQ RFA.

IT WOULD BE APPRECIATED IF YOU COULD COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SURVEY AND **FAX REPLY THE FORM TO DAVID HENDERSON (07) 3896 9858 BY MONDAY THE 18TH OF MAY 1998** OR POST TO DAVID HENDERSON, DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, BLOCK C, 80 MEIERS ROAD,, INDOOROOPILLY QLD 4068..

IF YOU REQUIRE ANY FURTHER INFORMATION OR WISH TO PROVIDE FEEDBACK, PLEASE CONTACT EITHER;
DAVID HENDERSON: (07) 38969810 OR
BRONWEN BURKE: (07) 38969517

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR SUPPORT,

1. Name and Location of your Council.

_____

_____

_____

2. What are the most important issues surrounding the South East Queensland Regional Forestry Agreement for your Council?

_____

_____

_____

3. Hypothetically, if there was a decrease in State Forest Native Timber resource available for the timber industry and an expansion of Conservation Estate, please consider the following.

_____

_____

_____

a) What effect would this have on your Local Government area?

_____

_____

_____

b) How do you think your community would respond to this change?

_____

_____

_____

c) What effect would this have on your Council's provision of services?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

d) What possible strategies do you think should be implemented to manage any impacts on your Local Government area?

_____

_____

_____

2. If you have any further comments or would like to expand on issues of concern surrounding the Regional Forest Agreement, please do so below.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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5. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ISSUES IDENTIFIED TO DATE

On the 27th of April 1998, the LGAQ held a forum for Local Governments to discuss the Regional Forest Agreement. From this forum a number of important issues facing Councils were identified. This survey aims to find out what are the priority issues surrounding the Regional Forest Agreement for Councils in the SEQ RFA region. Information collected will be compiled and used in the scoping and profiling of Local Government interests in the RFA. This will form part of the Social Assessment Report, therefore it is very important that you assist the Social Assessment Team to adequately reflect and document Local Government issues and concerns.

Below is the list of issues identified at the forum, it would be greatly appreciated if you could rank these in order of their priority for your Council. This is not meant to be an exhaustive list of issues so please write in the space provided below any other issues surrounding the RFA you believe to be important to your Council.

(RANKING ORDER–: 1 most important)

RANK	ISSUES OF CONCERN FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT
	Local Government's use of State forests for community infrastructure works like dams and water treatment plants.
	Business and Industry compensation for RFA impacts.
	Context of rural economic downturn.
	RFA impacts on Council planning, particularly on open space and recreation.
	No job losses.
	Conservation and eco-tourism benefits of RFA.
	RFA impacts on grazing leases and Council's rate base.
	Management of the Forests Estate.
	Interim Forest Management Arrangements (IMFA).
	Local Government role in the RFA process and post RFA.
	Certainty of harvest on private land.

Appendix 4 Quarry Survey

SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND REGIONAL FOREST AGREEMENT

LOCAL COUNCIL DPIF PERMIT HOLDERS SURVEY

Your Council would have recently received an information kit about the South East Queensland Regional Forest Agreement (SEQ RFA). This survey relates to the SEQ RFA and is intended to gather important information to assist in the assessment of potential impact on Local Government's use of State Forest resources within the SEQ RFA region.

Survey questions relate to:

- Where resource extraction is currently taking place and locations of alternative sites.
- Amounts and types of material currently being extracted and potential for substitution.
- Current costs associated with extraction of materials and potential changes.

The information gathered in this survey will help the Social Assessment Team to identify potential social impacts on Local Governments and the communities they represent within the region. Your council is one of several Local Governments that have been identified as DPIF permit holders to access resources contained within Native Timber State Forests. Your assistance would be appreciated in providing the Social Assessment Team with a greater understanding of the significance of Council use of State Forest resources . This will enable the Social Assessment Team to better inform decision makers on the potential impacts to Local Councils.

ALL INFORMATION COLLECTED FROM THIS SURVEY WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY

It would be appreciated if you could complete the following survey and fax reply the form to David Henderson (07) 3896 9858 by Monday 11th of May 1998 or post to David Henderson, Department of Natural Resources, Block C, 80 Meiers Road, Indooroopilly, Qld, 4068. If you have any inquiries, please telephone David Henderson on (07) 3896 9810.

Thank you for your co-operation in completing this survey.

1. Which Native Timber State Forests do you take materials from?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2.What type of material is being extracted? (Please Tick Box)

☐ Quarry Materials

☐ Poles or Girders

☐ Other Timber Products

☐ Other Products (Please Specify)_____

_____

2. Approximately how much material do you extract each year?

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Can that material be substituted with another type?

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. What do you use it for?

5. Approximately how much does it cost to extract material from Native Timber State Forests, for instance; (Please answer in $/cubic metre).

a) What are the transport costs?

a) What are the extraction costs?

a) How much is paid in royalties?

a) Other costs

5. What impact to your Council would there be if supply of material from State Forest ceased?

5. a) Are there any alternative sites, not in Native Timber State Forests, that can be accessed to provide similar material?

b) If yes, where are they?

5. a) Would the above breakdown of costs be dramatically different for alternative sites?

b) If yes, please explain why.

5. Do you have any other comments to make regarding the RFA?

Appendix 5 Farm Forestry Survey

7 May 1998

Dear Farm Forester,

RE: The South East Queensland Regional Forest Agreement.

You have been identified by the Department of Primary Industries as a person with an active interest in Farm Forestry. Please find attached a survey regarding the Farm Forestry sector and the South East Queensland (SEQ) Regional Forest Agreement (RFA). This survey has been developed with the assistance of the Mary Valley Farm Forestry organisation and government officers involved in Farm Forestry.

Initial discussion with Farm Forestry organisations and representatives identified some general issues associated with Farm Forestry. The Social Assessment team would also like to seek broader input from people involved in Farm Forestry in identifying issues of concern, particularly as they relate to the RFA. Your consideration and assistance in completing this survey would be greatly appreciated.

SEQ RFA

The South East Queensland Regional Forest Agreement (SEQ RFA) will be an agreement between the Queensland and the Commonwealth governments on how the State native forests of the South East Queensland bioregion can best be used and managed for future generations.

The SEQ RFA will aim to:
protect environmental values in a world class reserve system;
give forest industries the certainty they need to create jobs and opportunities; and
ensure that the whole forest estate is managed sustainably for future generations.

The agreement will be a blue print for the next 20 years, and will be negotiated between the two governments with participation by industry, conservation groups, and the wider community.

Social Assessment

The Social Assessment team within the SEQ RFA is responsible for collecting and providing information to decision-makers regarding the communities in the SEQ RFA region and the potential impacts, if any, on people and communities involved in the SEQ RFA.

This letter formally invites you to participate in one of the many ways in which we are endeavouring to capture as many people's and community's views as possible. This range of perspectives and views will ensure that the information that we pass on to decision-makers will be as comprehensive, accurate and representative as possible.

To achieve this end, we have adopted a number of approaches. This survey is only one of the many methods we are using to contact people and collect information – you may well have already been involved in other methods, such as public meetings, interviews or focus group meetings or social assessment workshops.

If you are interested in being a participant in this important regional planning process, please fill out the following survey form and return it to **David Henderson by fax return to (07) 3896 9858 or in the enclosed reply paid envelope by Monday the 25th of May 1998.**

If you require any further information or wish to provide feedback, please contact either: **David Henderson: (07) 3896 9810 or Bronwen Burke: (07) 3896 9517.**

Thank you very much for your support,

Yours sincerely,

_____

Laurel Johnson
Acting State Project Manager
SEQ Regional Forest Agreement

Survey Questions

1. What type of primary production are you involved in? (eg. Cattle, Sheep, Cropping)

_____

_____

2. What is the nature of your involvement in Farm Forestry?

❑ growing trees for sale
❑ considering entering into growing trees for sale
❑ management / advisory capacity
❑ other

_____

3 a. Are you a member of a co-operative or a growers association?

❑ yes
❑ no

3 b. Which organisation?

_____

_____

4. What is your primary motivation for being involved in Farm Forestry? If you wish to, please indicate priorities by numbering the boxes.

❑ Forest Regeneration
❑ Community Interest
❑ Income Profit
❑ Short term interest (< 15 years)
❑ Long term interest (> 15 years)
❑ Aesthetics
❑ Diversity of Farm Income
❑ Land Protection
❑ Reduced Property Maintenance in the longer term
❑ Improved Agricultural Production (eg shelter effects)
❑ Wildlife Benefits
❑ Privacy
❑ Enhance Property Value
❑ On-Property Timber Resource
❑ Others, please comment below

5. To provide us with a general understanding of the nature of your involvement in Farm Forestry, please indicate the approximate area (in hectares) of your property used for the following activities.

TYPE OF TIMBER	PLANTATION		NATURAL STAND MANAGED FOR WOOD PRODUCTION	NATURAL STAND NOT CURRENTLY MANAGED FOR WOOD PRODUCTION (eg grazing)
	Current Area (hectares)	Planned area next 20 years (hectares)		
Exotic Soft Wood (Slash/Carribean Pine)				
Native Soft Wood (Hoop Pine)				
Eucalyptus hardwood species				
Rain Forest species				
Other				

5. What is the total area (in hectares) of your property?

_____

6. Have you sold any timber in the last five (5) years?

❑ yes
❑ no

7b. Has timber been logged on your property in the past 20 years?

❑ yes
❑ no

If no, go to question 9.

8a. Was the timber a) used on the property (eg fencing, building) OR b) sold?

_____

8b. If sold, where was the timber sold? (eg. markets, local sawmill)

_____

_____

_____

8c. Approximately how much timber was sold?

_____

_____

_____

8d. Were you satisfied with the returns received?

_____

_____

_____

8e. Do you have any current agreement in place for the harvesting of timber on your property?

_____

_____

_____

9a. What do you think are the issues for the Farm Forestry sector? (For issues identified please rank their order of importance)

❑ Certainty of harvest (eg future regulations)

❑ Certainty of processing markets

❑ Existing Local government laws e.g. vegetation protection laws

❑ Existing State government regulations, guidelines, licences, permit requirements and code of practices

❑ Rates, taxes and rebates

❑ Financial returns and market value

❑ Others

_____

_____

_____

_____

9b. Do you have any comments on these issues?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

10. Any other comments you would like to make about the Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) and Farm Forestry?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Thank you very much for your time. All comments will be treated with confidentiality under the 1992 Freedom of Information Act (Queensland) and no individual will be identifiable in the analysis of this information.

REFERENCES

All census based maps, graphs and tables are derived from Cdata91 and Cdata96, using ABS data. All other data tables are derived from databases supplied by the Department of Natural Resources.

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ABBRIEVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CAR	Comprehensive Adequate and Representative
CRA	Comprehensive Regional Assessment
DPI	Department of Primary Industries
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESFM	Ecological Sustainable Forest Management
FAIRA	Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action
IRDB	Integrated Regional Data Base
LGA	Local Government Area
MDF	Medium Density Fibreboard
RFA	Regional Forest Agreement
SEQ	South East Queensland
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Index For Areas
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIAU	Social Impact Assessment Unit